

A HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY.

WINSTEAD PAINE BONE



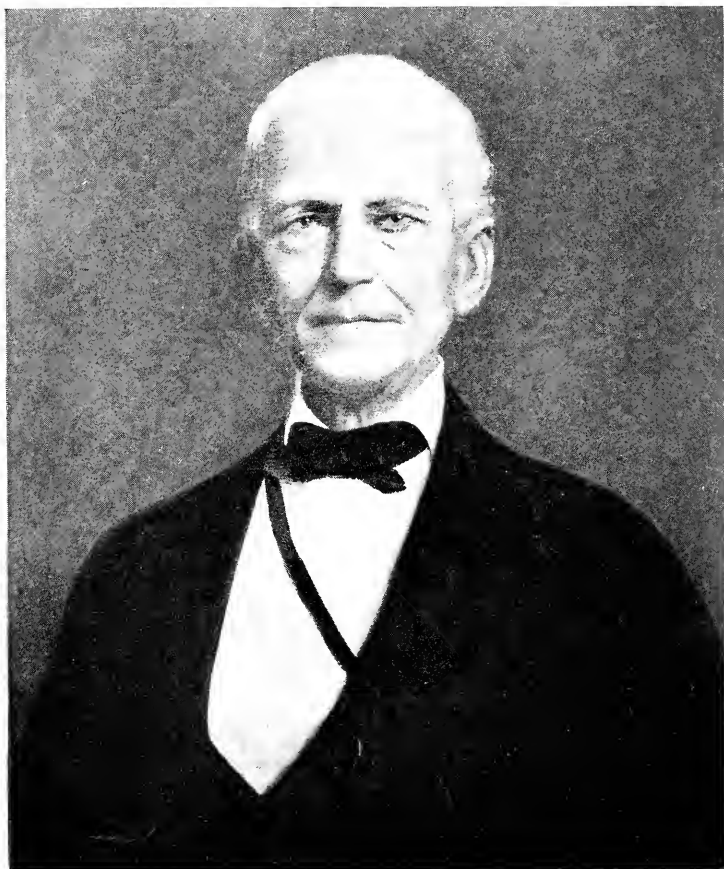
With many good wishes
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Oct. 19. 1935.

W. F. Bone



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A HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY



A HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY

1842-1935

By
WINSTEAD PAINE BONE
OF THE CLASS OF 1886
Sixth President of the University



PUBLISHED BY
THE AUTHOR
LEBANON, TENNESSEE
1935

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DEDICATED

TO THE TRUSTEES, FACULTY, STUDENTS, AND FRIENDS

OF

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY



PREFACE

THIS history is a record of ninety-three years of distinguished service in the field of education. It was originally designed to be in commemoration of the Ninetieth Anniversary of the Founding of Cumberland University, an anniversary which was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies October 13, 14, 1932. The actual publication, however, has been unavoidably delayed. The story here presented is the first more or less complete history of the University. The first step in this direction was a sketch of eight magazine pages written by Dr. Thomas C. Anderson, second President of the University, and published in the *Theological Medium*, December, 1858. The second was sixty-seven pages of an outline of the history from 1842 to 1876, written by Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, of Nashville, and published in the *Theological Medium*, October, 1876. Still another was a sketch of fifteen pages in the *History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church*, by Dr. Benjamin W. McDonnold, third President of the University.

Feeling the need of a history more comprehensive and one that would more adequately cover the life of the institution from the beginning to the present, the authorities of the University asked the writer more than four years ago to undertake the task. He had been gathering material at odd times for the preceding ten years, and had cherished for a still longer period the idea of writing a brief history of the institution. Much information had

been already obtained from the older men of the University. The information received from the late Chancellor Green concerning some of the earlier events in the history of the University was especially valuable. The author was intimately associated with him in the University Faculty for a period of twenty-five years. Chancellor Green's connection with the University extended through the first four administrations, 1842-1919. The author has been connected with all the administrations except the first three. Doubtless he will be pardoned for saying that the institution has been a very significant part of his life. The author's actual connection with the University, including the two years of his student days, 1884-86, has extended over a period of forty-three years. Many of the items recorded here are matters of personal knowledge.

The writing of this narrative has been a very pleasant task. The work has been done with one object only in view, that the good may live on. In reciting this history and telling something of its heroes, there is no disposition to abide or even linger in the past. The account here given is written purely for the people of to-day and for the generation that follows. A leading educator, Dr. J. H. Snowden, says: "The present is always an outgrowth of the past, and we must always go back to understand and decide present issues. Life has deep roots, and we are what we are to-day because of what we did yesterday."

In the progress of the history of the University there was naturally here and there a bit of discord or controversy which has not been included here. The foregoing statement is perhaps an adequate record of it, since there is no lack of better and more useful material. The difficulty

has been to include all the useful and more important facts. The author has endeavored, however, to keep in mind the main facts in the institution's history, the secret of its power and growth, its leading spirits, its contribution in character, culture, and service, and the mission which it aims to fulfill in the future.

In the text, credit has been given to most of the authorities quoted. It would be impossible in a limited space to mention all. The writer acknowledges here his indebtedness to all sources not mentioned by name. Various libraries have been consulted, and special thanks are due to the librarians of the Tennessee State Library and of the Carnegie Library, of Nashville. Many files of newspapers have been examined, and a file of the University catalogue from 1845 to 1935 has been extensively used; also certain manuscripts bearing on the early history of the institution. Permission has been granted for using a few quotations from Theodore Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*.

Special thanks are due to those who have read the manuscript and made suggestions for the improvement of the same. For these services gratitude is expressed to President E. L. Stockton; Alfred A. Adams, Sr., Trustee; Prof. Walter B. Posey, Ph.D., Birmingham-Southern College; Dr. James E. Clarke, Nashville; and Dr. James H. Miller, Lebanon.

WINSTEAD PAINE BONE

LEBANON, TENNESSEE,
September 1, 1935.



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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, organized in 1842 at Lebanon, Tennessee, was appropriately named, for the country in which it was established was known in the earlier days of its history as the Cumberland Country, a territory lying partly in Tennessee and partly in Kentucky. The Cumberland College of Princeton, Kentucky, which began its existence in March, 1826, had this name; and it was at first supposed this institution would be removed to Lebanon, but the removal did not take place. Lebanon is in the heart of the Cumberland Country. It is situated six miles from the Cumberland River. A few miles to the east are the Cumberland Mountains, which are a part of the Appalachian system and extend from West Virginia along the border of Virginia and Kentucky across Tennessee into Alabama. The ridges of the Cumberland Mountains are more or less a level country, forty or fifty miles wide and from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height. It is said that the mountains and river were named for the famous Duke of Cumberland, William Augustus, the third son of George II, and the hero of the history-making battle of Culloden.

In his *History of the Mississippi Valley*, John W. Monette throws some light on the use of the word Cumberland:

"As early as 1748, Dr. (Thomas) Walker, of Virginia, in company with Colonels Woods, Patton, and Buchanan,

Captain Charles Campbell, and a number of hunters, made an exploring tour upon the western waters. Passing Powell's Valley, he gave the name 'Cumberland' to the lofty range of mountains on the west. Tracing this range in a southwestern direction, he came to a remarkable depression in the chain; through this he passed, calling it 'Cumberland Gap.' To the western side of the range he found a beautiful mountain stream which he named 'Cumberland River,' all in honor of the Duke of Cumberland."¹ This version of the origin of the name of the mountains and the river is accepted by Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey in his *Annals of Tennessee*, and by Theodore Roosevelt in his *Winning of the West*.²

Before bringing into this narrative what is known as the "Cumberland Settlement," it may be well to mention two others which it followed in time, and with which it was closely connected. In 1769 the famous Watauga Settlement was made on the Watauga River, one of the headwaters of the Holston and Tennessee. Three years later the "Watauga Association" was formed by John Sevier, James Robertson, and others, this being the "first written constitution made by native Americans." In 1775 in Central Kentucky, after the victorious and significant battle of the Great Kanawha had been fought against a large

¹ Vol. I, p. 314, footnote. John W. Monette's valuable history was printed by Harper Brothers in 1846. On the statement quoted, he cites these authorities: Winterbotham's *America*, Vol. III, pp. 25, 26; Marshall's *History of Kentucky*, Vol. I, p. 6; Hall's *Sketches of the West*, Vol. I, pp. 239, 240. See also Phelan's *History of Tennessee*, pp. 13, 14.

² The quotation from Monette is found in Ramsey's *Annals of Tennessee*, pp. 65, 66. Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, Vol. I, p. 174, says: "One explorer found and named the Cumberland river and mountains, and the great pass called Cumberland Gap." In a footnote he states that the explorer was Dr. Thomas Walker, of Virginia, a "genuine explorer."

and combined force of Indians, and Daniel Boone had marked out the Wilderness Road, the Transylvania Colony was formed. In 1780 James Robertson, John Donelson, their families, and other pioneers from the Watauga Settlement and elsewhere found a new home on the banks of the Cumberland. The site of this new home (first known as French Lick, or the Bluff, where M. Charleville, a French trader from New Orleans, had a store among the Shawnee Indians as far back as 1714) was called Nashborough, later Nashville, the present capital of the State, thirty miles west of Lebanon. The settlement was known as the "Cumberland Settlement," and the independent government which they set up was called the "Cumberland Compact."³

It was natural enough to give the name of the new country to some educational institution. In 1824 a noted educator, Dr. Philip Lindsay, of Princeton, New Jersey, after declining the presidency of the College of New Jersey, came to Nashville, Tennessee, to accept the presidency of Cumberland College in that city. That institution was chartered as Cumberland College in 1806, but on November 27, 1826, its legal name was changed to that of the University of Nashville.⁴

THE SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLERS

From the very beginning in 1780 to the present time, the population of the Cumberland Country and of the

³ Ramsey's *Annals of Tennessee*, p. 45; Hamer's *Tennessee—A History*, p. 105; Matthews' *James Robertson*, pp. 182-195; West's *History of the American People*, pp. 302, 303.

⁴ Goodspeed's *History of Tennessee*, p. 442; *Theological Medium*, October, 1876, p. 390.

larger Southwest has been prevailingly Scotch-Irish. On the meaning of the term "Scotch-Irish," Dr. T. C. Anderson, the second President of Cumberland University, in his *Life of George Donnell* (1858), says:

"About the year 1610 the emigration from Scotland to Ireland commenced. All the northern and central parts of Ulster were settled by Scotch immigrants. Some Englishmen settled the southern part, and built Londonderry, Coleraine, and Hillsborough. The colonists, in order to distinguish themselves from the Scots, on the one hand, and the native Irish, on the other, called themselves Scotch-Irish. And this appellation they brought with them when they immigrated to America. Taken in the limited sense, the term applies only to the descendants of the Scotch immigrants. . . . In its comprehensive sense, the term includes all the Protestant Irish whose ancestors were Britons, whether English or Scotch, whether resident in Ireland or America."⁵

It may be well to add that some of the above mentioned emigrants from Scotland were really Englishmen who had resided in Scotland for a century or more. William Mason West, speaking of the Scotch-Irish immigration to America, says:

"The volume of this immigration to America increased rapidly, and it has been estimated that between 1720 and 1750 it amounted to an average of 12,000 a year. . . . The Scotch-Irish came mainly through the ports of Philadelphia in the north and Charleston in the south. Many stopped in the settled areas; but a steady stream passed on directly to the mountains and over them. Reaching the

⁵ *Life of George Donnell*, pp. 30, 31.

Appalachian valleys in the far north and south, the two currents drifted toward each other, until they met in the Shenandoah Valley in western Virginia. And thence, just before the American Revolution, under leaders like Boone and Robertson, they began to break through the western wall, to make a fourth frontier at the western foothills and farther west, in what we now call Kentucky and Tennessee. Until about 1850, the Scotch-Irish were the typical American frontiersmen, especially in the great middle West and Southwest. They showed a marvellous power to assimilate other elements that mingled with them,—German, French, Welsh, and even the real Irish and real Scotch, when these came, in small numbers, just before the Revolution. They have furnished, too, many leaders to our national life,—such as Andrew Jackson and Stonewall Jackson, Horace Greeley, Jefferson Davis, Patrick Henry, William McKinley, Woodrow Wilson.”⁶

In the *Proceedings of the Congress of the Scotch-Irish in America*, Columbia, Tennessee, May 8-11, 1889, addresses were delivered by Ex-Governor Proctor Knott, Professor George Macloskie, Rev. John Hall, D.D., Hon. William Wirt Henry, Rev. David C. Kelley, D.D., Colonel A. K. McClure, Hon. Benton McMillin, Rev. John S. Macintosh, and Hon. W. S. Fleming. This volume contains a mine of information about the Scotch-Irish in America, especially in the Southwest. A notable list of men of national reputation was given, statesmen, orators, poets, jurists, divines, inventors, and soldiers. Dr. Kelley said: “The Scotch-Irish have contributed more to constitutional liberty than any other people. . . . We have the indomitable,

⁶ West's *History of the American People*, pp. 144, 145.

prudent, calculating, metaphysical, God-fearing, tyrant-hating Scotch brought by marriage into blood relationship with the brave, reckless, emotional, intuitive, God-loving, liberty-adoring Irish" (p. 144). People like these produced the Mechlenburg Declaration (p. 147). The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was called the Scotch-Irish Church (172).

President Anderson also in his *Life of Donnell* gives a long list of Scotch-Irish names of people who settled in the Cumberland country.

Some of these went first from Virginia to North Carolina before going to Kentucky and Tennessee. There were among them some Germans and some French Huguenots. John Sevier, a Watauga settler, a hero of King's Mountain, and the first Governor of Tennessee, was of Huguenot descent.

It was quite appropriate that a Scotch-Irish Congress should be held in Middle Tennessee, the very heart of the Scotch-Irish settlements in the Great Southwest. Dr. Kelley was a graduate of the College of Arts of Cumberland University, and Dr. John Hall was the eloquent pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City. The purpose was to celebrate the achievements of the Scotch-Irish who came to America. From the North Ireland Country they had come to Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and thence over the mountains to Tennessee and the bordering states. They were a hardy, self-reliant people, with the true pioneer spirit within them, and they rapidly settled the new wilderness country.

This new wilderness, especially that part of it known

as the Cumberland Country, was regarded as the "Canaan of the West," or the "Eden of the Red Man"; for it was the common hunting ground of four tribes of Indians—the Creeks, the Chickasaws, the Cherokees, and the Shawnees. The time here referred to was a little more than one hundred and fifty years ago.

Nevertheless, we cannot understand so well our people and their problems today without some reference to their historical background. We must know something of the men—backwoodsmen they were, mostly Presbyterian Scotch-Irish—who settled this Cumberland Country. Some of their forefathers had followed Oliver Cromwell. They were the Puritans of the Southern colonies, somewhat different from populations elsewhere in hereditary traits, and splendid material they were out of which to make patriotic citizens and devout followers of the Man of Galilee.

Only a few references to this history can be given here. Much more information can be gathered from the various histories of Tennessee by such historians as Monette, Ramsey, Putnam, Haywood, Phelan, Garrett, and McGee; and also from *The Safeguards of American Liberty*, by William Bentley Swaney, an alumnus of Cumberland University. One of the ablest and one of the most satisfactory books on the subject is Theodore Roosevelt's *Winning of the West* (1905). Almost as good for our purpose is the very interesting and splendidly written *Life of George Donnell*, by Dr. T. C. Anderson.

Theodore Roosevelt, referring to the Scotch-Irish as "a peculiar and characteristically American people," and as

the "backwoodsmen" of the Alleghanies and the Cumberland Settlement, says:

"The backwoodsmen were Americans by birth and parentage, and of mixed race; but the dominant strain in their blood was that of the Presbyterian Irish—the Scotch-Irish as they were called. Full credit has been awarded the Roundhead and the Cavalier for their leadership in our history; but it is doubtful if we have wholly realized the importance of the part played by that stern and virile people, the Irish whose preachers taught the creed of Knox and Calvin. These Irish representatives of the Covenanters were in the west almost what the Puritans were in the northeast, and more than the Cavaliers in the south. Mingled with the descendants of many other races, they nevertheless formed the kernel of the distinctively and intensely American stock who were the pioneers of our people in their march westward, the vanguard of the fighting settlers, who with axe and rifle won their way from the Alleghanies to the Rio Grande and the Pacific.

"Among the dozen or so most prominent backwoodsmen of the west and southwest, the men who were leaders in exploring and settling lands, and in fighting the Indians, British and Mexicans, the Presbyterian Irish stock furnished Andrew Jackson, Samuel Houston, David Crockett, James Robertson; Lewis, the leader of the backwoods hosts in their first great victory over the northwestern Indians; and Campbell, their commander in their great victory over the British. The other pioneers who stood beside the above were such men as Sevier, a Shenandoah Huguenot; Shelby, of Welsh blood; and Boone and

Clark, both of English stock, the former from Pennsylvania, the latter from Virginia.

"That these Irish Presbyterians were a bold and hardy race is proved by their at once pushing past the settled regions and plunging into the wilderness as the leaders of the white advance. They were the first and the last set of immigrants to do this; all others have merely followed in the wake of their predecessors. But, indeed, they were fitted to be Americans from the very start; they were kinsfolk of the Covenanters; they deemed it a religious duty to interpret their own Bible, and held for a divine right the election of their own clergy. For generations their whole ecclesiastic and scholastic systems had been fundamentally democratic. In the hard life of the frontier they lost much of their religion, and they had but scant opportunity to give their children the schooling in which they believed; but what few meeting-houses and school-houses there were on the border were theirs. . . . More than any others they impressed the stamp of their peculiar character on the pioneer civilization of the west and southwest. A single generation passed under the hard conditions of life in the wilderness was enough to weld together into one people the representatives of these numerous and widely different races . . . one in speech, thought, and character. . . . They had lost all sympathy with Europe and things European; they had become as emphatically products native to the soil as were the tough and supple hickories out of which they fashioned the handles of their long, light axes. Their grim, hard, narrow lives were yet strangely fascinating and full of adventurous toil and danger; none but natures as strong, as freedom loving,

as full of bold defiance as theirs could have endured existence on the terms which these men found pleasurable. . . . Thus the backwoodsmen lived on the clearings they had hewed out of the everlasting forests; a grim, stern people . . . the love of freedom rooted in their very heart's core. . . . They were also upright, resolute, and fearless, loyal to their friends, and devoted to their country. In spite of their many failings, they were of all men best fitted to conquer the wilderness and hold it against all comers." ⁷

In his *Life of George Donnell*, Dr. T. C. Anderson devotes several interesting chapters to the history of the Scotch-Irish—their life in North Ireland, their coming to America, their thrilling experiences in North Carolina, and their achievements in the Cumberland Country of Tennessee. From this writer one may learn that Rev. George Donnell's father, George Donnell, Sr., was a ruling elder in the Alamance Presbyterian Church in North Carolina. Dr. David Caldwell was the able and broad-minded pastor of this church. The colonial governor, William Tryon, and his tyrannical and insolent tax collectors, undertook to collect fraudulent taxes from the Scotch-Irish, who protested in public meetings against the corrupt officers, adopted resolutions to the effect that they would pay no more taxes except in accordance with law, and, further, that they would pay no more taxes than the law allows. Governor Tryon then came with his army to quell those protesting, now called the Regulators. In 1771 a battle was fought at Alamance Creek. Nine of the Regulators and twenty-seven of the Royalist party were killed, and the Regulators were defeated. Thus "Almance

⁷ *Winning of the West*, pp. 134, 138, 139, 141, 170.

was baptized with the first blood of the Revolution." On May 20, 1775, the Scotch-Irish, though defeated at Alamance, met in Charlotte and adopted a "Declaration of Independence," the first on American soil, since it was adopted more than a year before the Declaration by the Continental Congress, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776. Two of the resolutions taken from the Mechlenburg Declaration are as follows:

"Resolved, that we, the citizens of Mechlenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled upon our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

"Resolved, that we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power, other than that of our God and the General Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor." ⁸

This was a great document, and one which immortalized its makers. This was no sounding of a retreat. These men did not turn their backs, but, as Robert Browning would say, marched "breast forward." They "never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph." When the Revolution of 1776 came, they were

⁸ *Life of Donnell*, pp. 43-48; McGee's *History of Tennessee*, pp. 39, 40.

in "the thickest of the fight." Vast throngs of these people, who immigrated into Tennessee, carried this spirit with them. Those who were religious prized the Bible, the hymn book, and the catechism. "They feared God, but nothing else."

After the close of the Revolutionary War, and as late as 1794, the Creek and Cherokee Indians continued their depredations against the Cumberland Settlements. Dr. T. C. Anderson, in his *Life of George Donnell*, and Dr. Richard Beard, in his *Biographical Sketches*, tell how Colonel Joseph Brown, who later became a Cumberland Presbyterian minister and a staunch friend of Cumberland University, led a body of soldiers, including the young and gallant Andrew Jackson, against the Indians occupying the Nickajack towns twenty miles below Chattanooga, on the south side of the Tennessee River, and drove them out of the country. Then an immense tide of immigration from East Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia flowed into the valleys of the Cumberland River.⁹

In 1796 Tennessee, with 76,000 inhabitants and John Sevier as the first governor, was formally admitted as a state into the Union. In 1783 Martin Academy, Dr. Samuel Doak's School, was incorporated by North Carolina. In 1795 the territorial legislature chartered Martin Academy as Washington College. In 1794 Greene College, with Rev. Hezekiah Balch as president, was founded at Greeneville, Tennessee. Blount College (later the University of Tennessee) was founded at Knoxville in 1796

⁹ See Anderson's *Life of Donnell*, p. 84, and Beard's *Sketches*, pp. 217-239. President Anderson uses the spelling, Nickajack. So does Ramsey in his *Annals*. Judge T. E. Matthews in his *James Robertson*, 1934, pp. 365-369, prefers Nickojack.

with Rev. Samuel Carrick as president. One of our historians says this was "probably the first non-sectarian college chartered in the United States."

When Tennessee was admitted into the Union in 1796, there were only three counties in Middle Tennessee—Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee (Montgomery). "Until 1799, when the first wagon road was opened from Knoxville to Nashville, the country had been approached by a solitary Indian trail, or path, through the dense forest and the interminable cane-break, barely wide enough to admit a single pack horse." Canebreaks covered that section of the country which in 1799 was organized into Wilson County, and in which is located Cumberland University. The Presbyterians were the first to bring the gospel to the Cumberland Country. The gospel was undoubtedly needed, for many of the pioneers had their minds centered on material possessions, and so forgot God. Atheism was quite common and was easily spread.

In the fall of 1799 Rev. William McGee, a Presbyterian minister, preached the first sermon heard in Wilson County. It was delivered in the residence of William McClain. Mr. McClain was the father of the first male child born in the county, Josiah S. McClain, who for a long period was a Trustee of Cumberland University, and the grandfather of Grafton Green, the present Chief Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court. The first church in Wilson County was the Spring Creek Presbyterian Church, organized near Lebanon in 1800. It was organized by Dr. James Hall, a noted Presbyterian minister of North Carolina; and Rev. Samuel Donnell, from the famous Alamance Church in North Carolina, was the first pastor. Rev. George Don-

nell, who had much to do in the founding of Cumberland University, was for a time a member of that church, and his father was a ruling elder in it.¹⁰

To further emphasize the important role played by the Scotch-Irish in the history of the United States it may be stated that, even if we include only the paternal ancestry, six of our Presidents were of Scotch-Irish descent: Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Chester Alan Arthur, William McKinley, and Woodrow Wilson.

THE GREAT REVIVAL OF 1800

The men who established Cumberland University came out of the "Great Revival of 1800," which had its origin in the Cumberland Country. This history-making revival, which burned so brightly and whose light shone so far down the stream of time, was lighted at Presbyterian altar fires. The church of Scotland was born in a great awakening under John Knox and others like him. "Near the close of the sixteenth century," says Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield, "under the ministry of such divines as Wishart, Cooper, and Welsh, all Scotland was visited by an extraordinary effusion of the Holy Spirit. So mightily were men affected, that the whole General Assembly, four hundred ministers and elders, while renewing their solemn league and covenant, with sighs and groans and tears, were swayed by the Spirit as the leaves of the forest by the mighty rushing wind of the driving tempest." In the notable work begun in 1630 under the preaching of Bruce and Livingston as many as five hundred citizens of

¹⁰ Anderson's *Donnell*, p. 85; Goodspeed's *History of Tennessee*, Wilson County, pp. 841, 860.

Scotland were converted in a day. Again in 1638, when the covenant was signed, and the whole country was moved, in one day Livingston saw one thousand men and women, with the tears falling down their faces, giving themselves to God.¹¹

A century later another remarkable revival swept over England, Scotland, and Ireland, under the leadership of Wesley and Whitefield; and this great work was perpetuated in America, under the powerful preaching of Edwards, Bellamy, and the Tennents. In 1800 the same work was continued in Kentucky and Tennessee by such men as James McGready, William McGee, and Finis Ewing. This was a successful and widespread movement, and one which had a profound, uplifting, and permanent effect upon the people who came under its influence. The meeting held by James McGready at Gasper, in Logan County, Kentucky, in July, 1800, is said to have been "the first camp-meeting ever held in Christendom." Revivals of religion are to be judged by the fruit they bear. They bear good fruit when, to use the language of the Design of the Princeton Theological Seminary, they enable men "to possess a portion of the spirit of the original propagators of the faith, prepared to make every sacrifice, to endure every hardship, and to render every service which the promotion of pure and undefiled religion may require."

¹¹ Article on Revivals in the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia, pp. 2039-2040, by Dr. Edwin Francis Hatfield, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 1883. See also Cossitt's *Life of Ewing* and McDonnold's *Church History*. In W. B. Posey's *Development of Methodism in the Old Southwest, 1783-1824*, there is a chapter on revivals, pp. 17-34.

THE MOVEMENT FOR EDUCATION

As other great spirits east of the Cumberland Mountains, in the oldest communities of Tennessee, these men of the Cumberland Country believed in education and in a teaching church, and hence in training intelligent leaders, whether ministers or laymen. The need was very great, and it was recognized as such.

Says William Mason West:

"The Southwest, we have seen, was a self-developed section. Except for Henderson's futile project [his land scheme in Kentucky and Tennessee], there was no paternalism. No statesman planned its settlements; no general directed the conquest of territory; no older government, State or federal, fostered development. The land was won from savage man and savage nature by little bands of self-associated backwoodsmen, piece by piece, from the Wataugua to the Rio Grande, in countless bloody but isolated skirmishes, generation after generation. Settlement preceded governmental organization."¹²

Even New England had scarcely made a start in elementary public school education in 1830. Massachusetts, led by Horace Mann, created its first State Board of Education in 1837. It was not until this period that there came to be a more or less general demand for free education. Private academies and colleges, backed by various Christian denominations, came first. To the churches must be given the credit for leading the way in American education, a fact forgotten by many. The people of New England and the tidewater States had the best start and the decided advantage in the field of the higher edu-

¹² West's *History of the American People*, p. 257.

cation. They had Harvard, Yale, King's College, the College of New Jersey, William and Mary, and numerous other institutions of higher learning. The wealth of the country was concentrated in those centers. The flowering of American literature had its origin in those communities. They had the printing presses, the newspapers, the books, and the public libraries. It is said that the credit for having the first public library is to be given to Charleston, South Carolina. The Atlantic States and the Northeast had the orators, the writers, the historians, and the scientists. They had Noah and Daniel Webster, Calhoun, Irving, Bryant, Edward Everett, Joseph Worcester, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, Whittier, Bancroft, Prescott, Agassiz, Dana, Gray, Kent, and Story.

The South and Southwest had a later start, and the least developed resources with which to make adequate provision for education, whether public or private. Then, after the Civil War, when nearly all was swept away, an entirely new beginning had to be made. The recovery has been a slow process, and the progress has been impeded by many unforeseen difficulties.

The movement for education in the Cumberland Country began in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1806, or even earlier. This effort, as we have seen, flowered into the old University of Nashville, now a part of the George Peabody College for Teachers. By 1830 the Cumberland Country had rapidly extended its boundaries, so to speak, until it included Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, and some territory west of the Mississippi River. At any rate

the problems of church extension and education covered all this area and more.¹³

The church needed an educated ministry, and there were young people in rapidly growing numbers to be educated. But the educators were few. It was not until during Governor Neill S. Brown's administration (1847-49) that the Tennessee Legislature was induced to levy a tax for the support of public schools, and this provision was only poorly carried out. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Tennessee was created in 1835, abolished in 1843, re-created in 1865, provided for in the constitution of 1870, and again created in 1873, during the administration of Governor John C. Brown. But the church has had, and still has, its own field and its own task, especially in the matter of Christian education. It would be unwise to delegate this task to any other agency, even if it desired to do so. Its ministerial and missionary recruits and other workers specially trained for Christian service always have, and always will, come, as a rule, from the Christian college. In some way the students from these colleges get a good start in education, as is proved by their usual high standing in the graduate schools throughout the nation.

But Christian colleges in the Cumberland Country could never have been established without the self-denial, devotion, heroism, and courage of the men who founded them. Nor could it be said that they were founded when not needed. These colleges were founded when society could

¹³ Goodspeed's *History of Tennessee*, p. 442; Peabody *Reflector and Alumni News*, October, 1933, article by J. E. Windrow, Alumni Secretary, on "George Peabody College and the Lindsley Family." Also *Theological Medium*, October, 1876, article by Dr. J. B. Lindsley, p. 390.

not do without them, and society should be glad to acknowledge its indebtedness. Adequate buildings, equipment, endowment, libraries, and laboratories were not yet provided. The resources for supplying these needs were purely local and very meager. There were neither Boards nor Foundations. There were no philanthropists to whom appeal could be made. Educational enterprises like these must of necessity begin with nothing except hunger and thirst, faith and resolution, consecration and industry. Nevertheless, the capacity for self-help, expenditure of self and the finest form of altruism, was not absent.

The first effort of some of these pioneers west of the Cumberland Mountains was to establish Cumberland College at Princeton, Kentucky, in 1826. The promoters were agitating this movement in 1825 and even some years earlier. They began with a preparatory school and a college in log houses. The enterprise was not very pretentious, but it was theirs. They had recently bought from Mercer Wadlington, for six thousand dollars, a farm of several hundred acres near Princeton, on which they might build a liberal arts college; a farm school it was, where young men (it was not co-educational) could earn something to help pay their way. Rev. Franceway Ranna Cossitt, D.D., a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, was the first president. Prof. C. G. McPherson and Dr. T. C. Anderson were among the teachers. There were five presidents of the College from 1826 to 1861, one of whom was Dr. Richard Beard, who later did his greatest work in Cumberland University.

Many distinguished men were graduated from this school, a few of whom may be mentioned here: Rev.

A. J. Baird, D.D., an eloquent and able pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Nashville and a theological lecturer in Cumberland University; Dr. B. W. McDonnold, the third president of Cumberland University; Rev. William A. Scott, D.D., of a San Francisco theological seminary, and a leading Presbyterian on the Pacific Coast; Judge R. C. Ewing, at one time Professor of Law in Trinity University; Rev. Herschel S. Porter, D.D., the eloquent minister who held pastorates in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Memphis; and Dr. Stanford G. Burney, Professor of Systematic Theology in Cumberland University. But there were insurmountable difficulties in the way of the success of the school in Princeton. The principal one was the lack of money.¹⁴

A little prior to 1842, such men as Robert Donnell, one of the foremost preachers of his day, began to think of another location. This idea was opposed by the trustees and some of the friends of the Princeton institution, such men as Dr. Richard Beard, Dr. Milton Bird, and Rev. Joel Lambert. Nevertheless, in March, 1854, twelve years later, Dr. Richard Beard removed to Lebanon to become a theological professor in Cumberland University. To do so, he resigned as president of Cumberland College. This he did in February, 1854. Cumberland College continued its work in some form until 1861, so one may glean from a sketch of the college written in 1876 by Dr. Richard Beard, above mentioned. No part of the material assets of that institution ever came to Lebanon; however, four of its most valuable men came, Prof. C. G. McPherson,

¹⁴ Dr. Richard Beard's "History of Cumberland College," *Theological Medium*, April, 1876, pp. 130-172.

Dr. F. R. Cossitt, Dr. T. C. Anderson, and Dr. Richard Beard.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Macon A. Leiper, Librarian of the Kentucky Collection at the Western Kentucky State Teachers' College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, the author has permission to use a quotation from an intimate, family letter written by Dr. F. R. Cossitt to his brother, Ambrose Cossitt, Claremont, New Hampshire, November 22, 1828. The letter is true to the facts, although it seems to be in violation of his usual modesty. The reference is to Cumberland College, while Dr. Cossitt was its president:

"This college owes its existence to me. This is acknowledged by all. I proposed the plan, the Synod adopted it. I have had a great share in its location, organization and progress. I look upon it with the eye of a parent, and, as its first President, my interests are identified with it. It receives abundant patronage from most of the Western States. We have students from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Georgia. This College is far surpassing the older Colleges of the West, and has now a greater number of students, it is said, than any other. The labouring plan suits the wealthy planters. They have seen the evil of raising their children without labour. . . . The rich and the learned universally approve of this plan. Some reasons have led me to believe that this plan of a College will eventually become universal. They are introducing our system into several other Colleges."

CHAPTER II

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED

AT its meeting in May, 1842, the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church appointed a committee, with Rev. Robert Donnell as its chairman, to receive bids for the location of a college. On July 1, 1842, this committee met in Nashville, Tennessee, "to select a suitable location for the establishment of a new institution," to use the words in the brief history by Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley. Due notice had been given to the public before the meeting of the committee. The committee received and deliberated upon bids from several communities. It decided that the best bid was made by a delegation of citizens from Lebanon, Tennessee. Their offer, to secure the location, was \$10,000 in cash for the erection of a college building. It is to be understood that this was the first unit of the building, and did not include the two wings, which were not erected until 1858-59.

The committee immediately appointed a Board of Trustees. On July 9 the Board of Trustees met and went into a permanent organization, with Robert L. Caruthers as President and Josiah S. McClain as Secretary. Steps were taken also in the selection of a faculty. F. R. Cossitt, D.D., was selected as President; Rev. C. G. McPherson, as Professor of Mathematics; and Dr. T. C. Anderson, as Professor of Languages. There was as yet no charter, and hence no legal name for the institution. At the same meeting a committee on preliminary matters was appoint-

ed. On July 29 the Board had another meeting at which the previously appointed committee reported that fifty students could get boarding in Lebanon at two dollars per week, including washing, fuel, and lights. At this meeting, also, the salary of the president was fixed at twelve hundred dollars and that of the professors at one thousand dollars, with a proviso that no buildings or other property of the institution should be responsible for said salaries; and it was also provided that the trustees individually should incur no liabilities for the payment of said salaries—any deficiency in salary to be paid at any future time when funds, properly set aside for salaries, shall have sufficient surplus, after meeting current expenses.¹

The Trustees, for the most part, were members of the local church, of which Rev. George Donnell was the pastor.² Practically all of the \$10,000, which had been pledged to secure the location, came from the Trustees. Robert L. Caruthers, the President of the Board, was the chief donor. The entire amount promised was paid into the treasury at once, and the contract was let for the erection of the building on South College Street. This building was first occupied in February, 1844. In the meantime the classes were taught in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, now an old church building on North Cumberland Street.

The new building when completed, and especially after the two wings were added in 1858-59, was one of the

¹ *Theological Medium*, October, 1876, pp. 386, 387, 388.

² On January 10, 1844, the Trustees adopted a resolution to the effect that a majority of the members of the Board should be members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

handsomest college buildings in the entire South. Such was the opinion expressed to the present writer by the late Dr. D. K. Pearsons, a philanthropist of Chicago, who visited Lebanon and Cumberland University not long after the completion of the building. The Trustees were proud of their achievement in the erection of this building, judging by expressions in the catalogue and by the approval of the friends of the institution in various parts of the country. At the time, 1859, it was adequate for the housing of the College of Arts, the Law School, the Theological School, and for dormitory purposes.

Without hesitation one can say that Cumberland University was founded by men of the highest type. They were all leading citizens and churchmen. In the first place, much was due to the church in Lebanon, founded by Rev. George Donnell, the great-grandfather of the present Dean of the College of Arts of Cumberland University, William Donnell Young. Here, in Lebanon, was organized in 1845 the first Board of Missions of the Church. Here originated the plan for the organization of the Woman's Board of Missions; here were the men who were chiefly responsible for calling into being the Theological School of the University; and here was published one of the earliest church papers.³

Lebanon was a suitable place for the location of a Christian institution of learning. The town was founded in 1802 by liberty-loving Americans, nearly all of Scotch-Irish descent. Some of them were in the Revolutionary

³ The General Assembly of the Church which met in Lebanon in 1845 provided for the organization of a Board of Education, or Educational Society. The publication of the *Banner of Peace*, the church paper, was begun in Lebanon in 1844.

War. Lebanon has been always noted for its people of culture. It has had in its citizenship many men of prominence, both in the State and in the Church. It has furnished four Governors of Tennessee: James C. Jones, 1841-45; William B. Campbell, 1851-53; and Robert L. Caruthers, 1863, who did not serve, owing to the Civil War going on at that time. The noted Sam Houston, the hero of Texas Independence, was a resident of Lebanon for one year, 1818-19, and during this period rose rapidly as a practicing lawyer. He, too, was Governor of Tennessee, that is, from 1827 to the time of his strange and untimely resignation in April, 1829. Also, Lebanon has had five congressmen: Samuel Hogg, 1815-17; Robert L. Caruthers, 1841-43; William B. Campbell, 1865-67; Edward I. Golladay, 1871-73; and Haywood Y. Riddle, 1875-79. Samuel Hogg was one of Lebanon's first town commissioners (1807-09). James C. Jones, Robert L. Caruthers, Edward I. Golladay, and Haywood Y. Riddle were all Trustees of Cumberland University. James C. Jones was United States Senator from 1851-57. Henry Cooper, a professor of law in Cumberland University for two years, 1866-68, was elected to the United States Senate over ex-President Andrew Johnson.

For nearly a century Lebanon has been a center for meetings of the presbytery, the synod or the General Assembly of the Church. Lebanon has had the honor and privilege of entertaining the General Assembly four times—in 1838, 1845, 1855, 1878. The historical importance of all these gatherings, and of many others akin to them, was due in no small measure to the influence and leader-

ship of the heroic and stalwart men connected with Cumberland University.

THE FIRST TRUSTEES

In the summer of 1842 the committee which selected Lebanon as the site of the new institution also appointed the following leading citizens of Lebanon to serve as a Board of Trustees: James C. Jones, Zachariah Tolliver, Thompson Anderson, Nathan Cartmel, M. A. Price, Josiah S. McClain, Miles McCorkle, Andrew Allison, William L. Martin, Jordan Stokes, Benjamin R. Owen, Thomas J. Munford, and Robert L. Caruthers. These men secured a charter for the institution from the Legislature of Tennessee on December 30, 1843. As was the case with the charter of Washington and Jefferson College, this charter made no reference to any particular denomination of Christians. All but two of the Trustees, however, were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The loyalty of the institution to the welfare of the Church, under whose patronage it was, and with which it was closely affiliated, has not been easy to excel.⁴

The shortest term of service of the first Trustees was that of Thomas Anderson, who ceased to be a member of

⁴ The list of Trustees, as originally appointed by the Assembly Committee, did not include two names given here: James C. Jones and M. A. Price, but included Robert M. Burton and Joseph W. Allen (*Minutes of the Board*, July 9, 1842). Robert L. Caruthers and Joseph W. Allen were not present at this first meeting. Nor were they present at meetings of the Board July 16, July 23, July 29, July 30. Joseph W. Allen was present on August 9 and August 15. Robert L. Caruthers was present for the first time May 1, 1843. He was a member of Congress. The list of Trustees as given above is the list as it appears in the original charter, secured December 30, 1843. For some reason Robert M. Burton and Joseph W. Allen did not continue to serve. There is no mention of the charter in the *Minutes* of the Board until January 12, 1844, the time of "the first meeting of the Board under the charter of incorporation," the *Minutes* say.

the Board January 3, 1846. Robert Looney Caruthers served as president until his death in 1882. His successor, Dr. Andrew B. Martin, served as president of the Board from 1882 until his death in May, 1920. Dr. Martin's successor was Dr. Dayton A. Dobbs, who is still the president of the Board.

THE FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY

Judge Robert Looney Caruthers had more to do with the founding of Cumberland University than any other person. He was born near Carthage, Tennessee, July 31, 1800, and studied at Washington College, in East Tennessee. According to Dr. A. B. Martin, and the Biographical Directory of Congress, 1928, he was also a student of Greeneville College, Greeneville, Tennessee. He read law under Judge Samuel Powell, Greeneville, and he began the practice of it in Carthage. He was Clerk in the House of Representatives, Tennessee Legislature, in 1823; was appointed by Governor Sam Houston Attorney General in his district in 1827; and was commissioned Brigadier General of the Militia in 1834. He served in the State Legislature in 1835; in the United States Congress, 1841-43; and in the Congress of the Confederate States, 1861-63.⁵

Many were the calls which he had to public service. He was a presidential elector in 1841; succeeded John Bell in Congress in 1841, for a term of two years; was presidential elector in 1844; was appointed by Gov. W. B. Campbell a judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court in 1852, succeeding Nathan Green, Sr., and served until the Civil

⁵ See Dr. A. B. Martin's Address on the Life and Character of Judge Robert L. Caruthers, June 6, 1883 (printed in catalogue, 1883, and in pamphlet form).

War; was re-elected by the legislature in 1853, and, on a change in the constitution, by the people in 1854. He was a member of the Peace Congress in Washington in 1861, joining Robert Hatton and others in doing everything possible to avert war. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1863, but did not serve, owing to the terrible war that was raging.

From the very beginning, Judge Caruthers was a staunch supporter of the University, in all its departments. He was made Professor of Law in the University in 1868, which position he held until his death. He was a ruling elder in the Lebanon congregation, and was a frequent member of the presbytery, synod, and General Assembly. Abram Caruthers, the first professor of law in Cumberland University, was his brother. Caruthers Hall, built in 1877, was named for him. The Caruthers Literary Society also takes his name. "His influence for good was widespread, deep and permanent." In 1845, when a great fire swept through Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Judge Caruthers contributed a thousand dollars to the sufferers.

At the time of the revival of religion which was held under the leadership of Rev. George Donnell in the Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1831, two of the nieces of the wife of President Andrew Jackson united with this church. One of these nieces was the wife of Col. Robert M. Burton and the other, the wife of Judge Robert L. Caruthers, who became a member of the church before her husband did. In a letter written to Colonel Burton by Andrew Jackson from Washington, D. C., November 24, 1831, the President says that he is gratified to learn that his nieces have joined the church. He only

wishes their two husbands would follow their example. He rejoices, however, with his nieces on their happy change. He closes his letter by saying: "There is no real content and happiness in this world, except the consolations of religion derived from the promises contained in the Scriptures. Have my little namesake (Andrew Jackson Burton) presented to the Church in baptism." "

This religion of Jesus Christ, referred to by President Jackson, had much to do with the shaping of the life of Robert L. Caruthers, who in some real sense may be called the Founder of Cumberland University.

The death of Judge Robert L. Caruthers occurred in October, 1882, and he was buried in Lebanon. At the request of the Trustees and Faculty, Dr. A. B. Martin, Professor of Law in Cumberland University, and the then recently elected President of the Board of Trustees, delivered, in Caruthers Hall on June 6, 1883, an address on the Life and Character of Judge Caruthers. This address was printed in the catalogue of 1883, and also in pamphlet form. Among other things Dr. Martin said: "In professional life, Judge Caruthers represented the highest type of lawyer in this country. He was laborious and conscientious in the discharge of his professional engagements. The high moral standard by which he measured all his actions, controlled his relation with Court, Clerk and brother Lawyer."

The closing tribute to Judge Caruthers is taken from the *Bench and Bar of Tennessee*, written in 1898 by the late Joshua W. Caldwell, an able lawyer of Knoxville, an

⁶ President Jackson's entire letter appears in President Anderson's *Life of Donnell*, pp. 230, 231.

alumnus of another institution. Making a slight change by way of abbreviation, his statement is as follows:

"His character was marked by an extraordinary purity. The moral faculties were always dominant. He was sincerely pious, genuinely benevolent without ostentation, and the sure supporter of every well-considered work of temperance, morality, or religion. He was a man of firmness and decision, and therefore not only well inclined, but also efficient in well doing. His mental gifts were large and various.

"Albert D. Marks and A. B. Martin rank him high as an advocate. Marks declared he was the best advocate Tennessee ever had. He is not said to have been an orator or declaimer, but an irresistible reasoner, controlling courts and juries by the force of logic and of a strong, commanding personality. Everything that has been written of him is commendatory. Such faults as he may have had have been entirely obscured from public view by his many excellent qualities. He was one of the good and able men who, toward the end of the first half of this century, gave to the little town of Lebanon and to its schools, the unique and enviable reputation which they have had and which they still retain.

"The names of Green, Caruthers, Stokes, Martin and others remind us invariably of Lebanon and Cumberland University, and the Law School. To these men largely, Lebanon is indebted for the fact that for fifty years it has been one of the chief centers of education and religious life in the South. Its influence, always good, has extended into all the States of the South and Southwest. It has been a conservative, sound, orthodox and beneficent influence.

All honor to the little town and its admirable University for the good they have done and the good they are doing. May they continue to prosper and remain steadfast in upholding the standards of culture and faith.”⁷

On January 30, 1883, Congressman James D. Richardson, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, delivered an address on the Life of Judge R. L. Caruthers before the Tennessee Grand Lodge, in Nashville. Judge Caruthers, he said, was twenty-five years of age and present in the Grand Lodge, April 25, 1825, when Andrew Jackson formally presented to his brothers in Masonry General Lafayette, the French soldier and statesman, so much loved by the American people. The church life of Judge Caruthers was perhaps the main feature emphasized in Congressman Richardson’s address. Judge Caruthers was often, he said, a member of the General Assembly of his Church, beginning in 1835:

“At this session (1835) he was made Chairman of the Committee to draft rules for the regulation of that body, which he did, and the rules as reported by him were adopted. He was on the committee to report upon the establishing of a denominational paper. On his motion, a committee was appointed to compile the statistics of the Church. A resolution, offered by him, was adopted, looking to a friendly correspondence between the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and other Churches, which was the first step taken by this Church in that direction. Subsequent to 1835 he was a member of the following General Assemblies: 1945, ’50, ’52, ’54, ’58, ’60, ’67, ’71, ’74, ’76, ’77, ’78, ’80, ’81. In all these bodies he took a

⁷ Caldwell’s *Bench and Bar of Tennessee*, pp. 145, 146.

prominent part, leading in many important questions, engaging in the most interesting discussions, and acting upon the most prominent committees. Without entering into details, the following may be mentioned as items of special interest: In 1845 he was a member of Committee on Correspondence, which had under consideration for the first time the subject of the organic union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with another denomination. In 1850 he was the author of the resolution adopted to elect a fraternal delegate to attend the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church. This was the inauguration of the system of exchange of fraternal delegates by the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. At this session he was the author of the following resolution: "That this General Assembly looks with concern and disapprobation upon attempts from any quarter to dissolve the union, and would regard the success of any such movement as exceedingly hazardous to the cause of religion, as well as to civil liberty; and this General Assembly would strongly recommend to all Christians to make it a subject of prayer to Almighty God to avert from our beloved country a catastrophe so direful and disastrous." He procured the unanimous adoption of this resolution, which he deemed necessary in that era of political excitement.

"He took an active and prominent part in the discussion in 1854 of the proposition to revise the Confession of Faith, and contributed materially to the defeat of the measure as then presented believing such a step at that time was impracticable. In 1858 he was a member of the committee to report upon the plan proposed for con-

ducting the business of publishing books for the use of the Church. At the session of 1867, he was appointed on the committee to submit a revised Form of Government for the church. A report from this committee was subsequently submitted, but the matter, after undergoing various changes and amendments, finally failed of adoption, mainly because the proposed changes were not as extensive as desired by the Church. In the Assemblies of 1874, '76, '77, '78, and '80 he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In this position he was thoroughly at home; for it he was, by his legal ability and judicial attainments, pre-eminently qualified. His reports as chairman were exceptionally able, settling many very important and vexed questions, and these reports are now accepted as standards of authority by the Church. At the session of 1881, he was made one of a committee appointed to review the preparation of a thorough and complete revision of the Confession of Faith and Government of the Church. Upon this work he spent much time and thought, contributing valuable aid, especially upon the portion devoted to the Constitution and Rules of Government. The report of this committee was submitted to the General Assembly of 1882, and after amendments, was approved and submitted for the action of the Presbyteries, without which no amendment or revision can become binding. A sufficient number of Presbyteries have already approved to justify the statement that the revision will be the organic law of the Church. This, it is believed, is the first instance in the history of a Christian denomination where the standard of doctrines has been re-stated without schism and division, a high compliment

to him and his associate committee-men. This work was the last he did for his church, for which he had labored so long and accomplished so much.

"It is a fact, and his brethren will not say I state it too strongly that his place cannot now be filled in his Church. It was a source of comfort to him to see his denomination increase from a few thousand, when he became a member, to over one hundred thousand at the date of his death, and to see it extended from the local districts in Tennessee and Kentucky, where it was then confined, to nearly all the sections of the Union. He was a man of excellent piety, and unaffected devotion, and did not use religion as a cloak to cover up or keep himself warm. As stated, he was in early life imbued with religious fervor, and throughout his long career was a sincere and serious Christian. Such a churchman commands our profoundest admiration."⁸

James Chamberlain Jones, another one of the original Trustees, was a statesman of no mean ability. For a period of nine years, he was a member of the Board of Trustees, and, being an ardent friend of the University, did what he could to promote its interests. He was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, near the "Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson, April 20, 1809, and died in Memphis, October 20, 1859. He was a citizen of Lebanon from 1830 to 1850; a member of the Legislature two terms, 1837-41; and a presidential elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1840. Twice (in 1841 and in 1843) he was elected Governor of Tennessee over his distinguished opponent, Hon. James K. Polk, who, in 1844,

⁸ C. P. *Quarterly*, pp. 261, 263.



FRANCEWAY RANNA COSSITT, D.D.
President, 1842-1844

was elected President of the United States. It was in 1843 that Governor Jones and the Legislature made Nashville the permanent capital and established at Nashville a school for the blind and at Knoxville a school for deaf mutes. Phelan, in his *History of Tennessee*, says that Jones was a figure of national importance and that he was frequently mentioned as a suitable candidate for the presidency by leading papers in other states as well as in his own. He was regarded as being a national hero and was known as the "Ajax of the Whigs." He threw all his strength to Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, in 1848. Later, he became a Democrat, and supported James Buchanan in 1856. In 1850 he removed to Memphis and became the president of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In 1851 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served for a period of six years.⁹

Josiah Scott McClain was a Trustee from the beginning in 1842 to the time of his death, April 6, 1876, a period of thirty-four years, lacking six years of serving as long as Judge R. L. Caruthers. He was born January 1, 1799, being the first male child born in Wilson County. He was the son of W. A. McClain, one of the first two settlers in the county. Josiah McClain began his public life as a school teacher. He was county court clerk for a period of forty years, president of the First National Bank, a director of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, a member of the Church Board of Missions, and a ruling elder in the local Cumberland Presbyterian Church. "He was a man of steady perserverance, unwavering integrity, quiet,

⁹ Phelan's *History of Tennessee*, p. 412; McGee's *History of Tennessee*, pp. 159-164; Hamer's *Tennessee*, pp. 301-303; *Theological Medium*, October, 1876, pp. 399-401.

modest, unostentatious." One of his daughters became the wife of the late Chancellor N. Green, fourth head of the University.¹⁰

Jordan Stokes, Sr., was a Trustee from 1842 to August 24, 1866, a period of twenty-four years. He was a lawyer of ability, a man of unusual culture, and one of the foremost citizens of Lebanon. He came to this university town in 1841 and formed a law partnership with Samuel Caruthers, who was later a member of Congress from Missouri. He was a member of the Tennessee Legislature, 1851-52, and was the Speaker of the House. He was opposed to secession and remained a Union man throughout the Civil War. He was regarded as a great orator. One of his greatest addresses was delivered at Vanderbilt University on the Centenary of American Methodism.

Rev. Robert Donnell was a Trustee from 1847 to 1851. He had much to do in locating Cumberland University in Lebanon, and, on a number of occasions, contributed liberally to the financial support of the institution. He was a member of the Board of Visitors to the University, 1845-46; a lecturer of divinity to young men in the University preparing for the ministry, 1846-48; and pastor of the local church for the same period. His Scotch-Irish ancestors settled in North Ireland prior to 1688. They were all Presbyterians, and participated in the conflict between James II and William of Orange. He was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in April, 1784, being the son of William and Mary (Bell) Donnell. His father was an elder in the famous Almanac Church, of which Dr. David Caldwell was the pastor; a participant in the

¹⁰ *Theological Medium*, October, 1876, p. 401.

battle of Guilford Court House; and was also in the army which drove Cornwallis out of North Carolina, during the Revolutionary War. His mother was the daughter of Samuel Bell, the great-grandfather of John Bell, the Constitutional candidate for the presidency in 1860 and one of Tennessee's most famous citizens. His parents removed from North Carolina to Hendersonville, Tennessee, in 1790, and two years later to Spring Creek, eight miles from Lebanon. Here he spent his boyhood, and was for many years a member of the Spring Creek Presbyterian Church, of which Samuel Donnell was the pastor. This promising young man became an ordained minister in 1811, and, throughout his useful career, was one of the ablest and most eloquent ministers in his denomination. He was moderator of the General Assembly of his church in 1837.¹¹

Many men looked to him as a guide at all times, one who was fair-minded and generous, one who could see all sides of a question, and one who sought the best interests of all parties in a controversy.

This great leader and friend of humanity died at his home in Athens, Alabama, May 24, 1855. On the monument erected to his memory, are these well-chosen words: "Self-made, of gigantic mind and commanding person, social in feelings, fervent in devotion, chaste in style, graceful in attitude, eloquent in manner, logical in argument, urbane in deportment, uniform in piety, consecrated in his calling, his praise is in all the churches."

In all the ninety-three years of Cumberland's history,

¹¹ Dr. David Lowry's *Life of Robert Donnell*; Beard's *Biographical Sketches*, pp. 101-112; McDonnold's *History*.

about fifty former students (nearly all graduates) of Cumberland University have served as Trustees. Nathan Green, Jr., 1845 A.B., 1848 LL.B., was the first to serve in this capacity. He was a Trustee from 1850 to 1855. His election as a Trustee was the first to be confirmed by the General Assembly of the Church.

The second alumnus to serve as a Trustee was Robert Hatton, 1847 A.B., 1851 LL.B., one of the foremost citizens in the history of Lebanon. He was born in Youngstown, Ohio, November 2, 1826, of English and Huguenot descent, and was well-trained religiously. His father was a Methodist minister. A part of his boyhood was spent in Wheeling, West Virginia, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He began the practice of law in Lebanon, Tennessee, in partnership with Jordan Stokes, Sr., 1850-52, and was later a partner of Nathan Green, Jr., 1852-55. He was a tutor in the University one year, 1847-48, and a Trustee from November 13, 1854, to the time of his death, May 31, 1862. From 1855 to 1857 he was a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives, at the end of which time he was the unsuccessful candidate for Governor. He was elected in August, 1859, to the Thirty-sixth Congress. He was generally regarded as one of the ablest members of that Congress.

Early in 1860, the *New York Times* said of him:

"Robert Hatton, of Tennessee, then obtained the floor for a set speech, and at once commanded attention. . . . Decidedly Mr. Hatton has more of the studied graces of an orator than any member yet seen on the floor. His features are full, round, and appropriate, seldom violent, never grotesque, but always emphatic, and with an inclina-

tion to the florid order. . . . His voice is musical and full of the church-organ tone; and he speaks with the deliberativeness of a man determined to say nothing in support of which he is not willing to stand a pistol shot."

Robert Hatton, Judge Robert L. Caruthers, Judge Abram Caruthers, Judge Nathan Green, Sr., Judge Nathan Green, Jr., and others who might be mentioned, were opposed to secession, and did what they could to prevent the war. On February 8, 1861, Robert Hatton, while yet in Congress, made a strong, eloquent and notable plea for peace and the preservation of the Union. In his letter of January 13, 1861, to Dr. N. Lawrence Lindsley, his former teacher in Cumberland University, he said that injudicious leaders on both sides in the great conflict were "leading the people to a common ruin," and that "reason and patriotism are overrun by passion and selfishness." He indicated, however, in this letter the course he would finally pursue, if the worst came (the war which he loathed). And so, in accordance with that, soon after his return home, he enlisted as a soldier, and was made a Colonel of the Seventh Tennessee Regiment. He was not the kind of man who could be coerced, by any means whatsoever, in a matter like this, and he was held in high esteem by men who had different political views.

This striking and heroic figure was made a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, May 23, 1862, on the recommendation of Generals Anderson, Smith, and Joseph E. Johnston, and was assigned to the command of the Fifth Brigade (First, Seventh, and Fourteenth Tennessee Regiments), First Division, First Corps, Army of

Virginia. He was killed in the battle of Seven Pines, near Richmond, Virginia, May 31, 1862. The line of his troops were formed on that day under the eyes of Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Robert E. Lee. General Hatton's body was buried in Lebanon, March 24, 1866, having been removed for that purpose from the burial ground in Virginia. His death was universally mourned, and his memory is kept green to this day. His monument stands today on the public square. The high character of his Christian life was very much like that of Jackson and Lee. The history of Cumberland University has received much of its significance from the type of men who created it and left their impress upon it for the good of the great throng of students who have come under its beneficent influence from time to time.¹²

¹² *Life of General Robert Hatton*, by James Vaulx Drake, Nashville, Tennessee, 1867.

CHAPTER III

DR. F. R. COSSITT, THE FIRST PRESIDENT

1842-44

It is with much satisfaction that one can look back to Cumberland University's first president, Franceway Ranna Cossitt, D.D. He was a man of unquestioned scholarship, and a courtly gentleman of great dignity of character. He was refined in his manners, gentle in his disposition, yet firm in his convictions and a fine disciplinarian. He belonged to the classical school of educators. He was not untried when he came to Cumberland, for he had served a little more than sixteen years (March, 1826, to June, 1842) as the president of the college at Princeton, Kentucky. He showed there what he could do. It is not strange that he had the confidence of a great host of the friends of Christian education.¹

This fine and gifted friend of our people, regarded on every hand as one of nature's noblemen, was from far-away New England. He was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, April 24, 1790, of English descent. His ancestors took the side of Charles I in the conflict with Cromwell and the Parliament. But the descendants of the two sides worked together admirably in Cumberland University. In 1813 he received the A.B. degree from Middlebury College, in Vermont. He received his theological education at the General Episcopal Seminary, New Haven,

¹ Chancellor Green's *Echoes from Caruthers Hall*, pp. 204-206, Dr. Richard Beard's *Biographical Sketches*, pp. 154-191; *Theological Medium*, 1876, p. 388.

Connecticut, an institution which was later transferred to New York City. He received his licensure to preach at the hands of Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut. In 1839 he received from his alma mater the degree of Doctor of Divinity; and also, at about the same time, he received the same degree from Cumberland College, in Kentucky. Of all those who came from New England to the South and Southwest, there was no worthier representative than he. In 1821, he was a young minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, teaching school at a little place called New York, near Clarksville, Tennessee. He had previously taught in Morristown, New Jersey, and in the Vine Hill Academy, in North Carolina. In 1822, he decided to become a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he continued as such to the day of his death in 1863. He was the first Stated Clerk which the General Assembly of that church ever had, and continued as such from 1829 to 1834. He was made Moderator of the Assembly in 1834.

The first president of the University was one of the foremost advocates in favor of establishing a college in the Cumberland Country, which was, as has been already indicated, poorly supplied with educational facilities. The leaders of this movement were Finis Ewing, Samuel King, Robert Donnell, F. R. Cossitt, John and William Barnett and Ephraim Ewing. The college which they wished to establish (and which was established at Princeton, Kentucky, in 1826) had four objectives: (1) A system of education adapted to young men of slender means, but who had energy enough to unite manual labor with their studies. (2) Cheapness. (3) Regard for health in the midst

of intellectual pursuits. (4) The education of young men preparing for the ministry. Dr. Cossitt advocated all four of these objectives, especially the fourth.

It was an easy matter then for the Trustees of Cumberland University to unite in calling Dr. Cossitt, with his equipment and experience, to the presidency of the institution. As we have already seen, the date of this action was July 9, 1842. At the same time, the Trustees appointed Cornelius G. McPherson, A.B., Professor of Mathematics, and Thomas C. Anderson, D.D., Professor of Languages. Dr. Cossitt did not assume the active duties of the presidency until February, 1843, at the beginning of the second term. The duty of opening the school was laid upon Professor McPherson. The opening took place in September, 1842, but there is no record which shows the exact day.

There were forty-five students the first year. The late Chancellor Nathan Green was one of them. While the number of students was small, and evidently less than there was good reason to expect, yet those inaugurating the enterprise were not discouraged. There was not yet a dollar of endowment on hand, nor had any been pledged when the work was begun. It was an enterprise of faith; but the Trustees stood solidly behind it and would not willingly allow it to fail. As early as the fall of 1842, Rev. Herschel S. Porter (a young man who later became one of the distinguished ministers of his church) was employed as a general agent to secure permanent endowment; but he labored only a few months in this work, securing only about four thousand dollars in interest bearing notes. The beginning, as one can see, was small. It was like the mus-

tard seed in the parable; and one may confidently believe that the history of Cumberland has had in it some of the power of the kingdom of heaven mentioned in the parable.

Cumberland University had its beginning in a church house. There was no other place to go. There is indeed something beautiful in the fact that Cumberland had its beginning in a house of prayer. The Lebanon Church, of which George Donnell was the pastor, did a beautiful thing when it showed its willingness to give the infant institution its first shelter. That church house is still standing today on North Cumberland Street. It is here that the classes were taught from September, 1842, to February, 1844, when the removal was made to the new college building erected on the large and beautiful campus on South College and Spring Streets. It was then, as Dr. T. C. Anderson tells us, that the college classes were more regularly organized. Dr. Cossitt gave himself at once to the regular work of teaching as well as to that of administration.

Both Dr. Cossitt and Professor McPherson were scholars of no mean ability; and both were teachers of experience, thoroughly conversant with the college standards and requirements of that period. Most of their students were college students; the others were not quite ready for college. There was no catalogue for the first two years, and hence the prescribed course of study is not now available. But one may be certain that it was not less than the one Dr. Cossitt and Mr. McPherson used at Princeton, Kentucky. It must have been about the same as the one printed in the catalogue of 1845-46. In the year just mentioned, the catalogue gives the four-year course for the

College of Arts and also a four-year course for the Preparatory School.

Both Dr. Cossitt and Professor McPherson were excellent disciplinarians. One would readily infer as much from one of the several accounts handed down to us. Apparently the first publication ever issued by the University made its appearance early in 1843, two years before the publication of the first catalogue. It was a book of rules—twenty-one mortal pages of them. These were rules for the Faculty, rules concerning admission and graduation, rules about the "Location of Students," "Damages," "Dismissions," and other things besides. On January 14, 1843, a committee of three Trustees—McClain, Stokes, Owen—was appointed to draft these By-laws, after consulting with Dr. Cossitt and Professor McPherson. One may well believe that Dr. Cossitt was really the author of the By-laws, although he did not formally take charge of the work of his office until February, 1843. At any rate they were in force during his administration. Some of them seem quaint to-day. There were at least fourteen chapters of them. A few selections will suffice.

"Chapter VII.—Of Punishment, Crimes and Misdemeanors.

"Section 5. If any student shall break open the door of another, or privately pick his lock with any instrument, he shall be admonished or expelled, as the nature of the offense may deserve.

"Section 7. The President, a Professor or a Tutor, shall have authority to break open and enter any College chamber or study at all times, at discretion.

"Section 8. If any student shall play at hand or foot-

ball in the College building, or in the College yard, or throw anything in which the College buildings may be in danger of damage, he shall be admonished, sent home or dismissed.

"Section 10. If any student shall ring the College bell, except by order of the President, a Professor or a Tutor, he shall be punished at the discretion of the Faculty.

"Section 26. No student shall, without permission, go to a greater distance than two miles from the College, at any time during the continuance of the session.

"Section 27. No student shall keep, for his use or pleasure, any horse, carriage, dog or servant; except when his parents or guardian shall, with the approbation of the Faculty, allow him a horse for the purpose of healthful exercise."

"Chapter XIV.—Of Religious Exercises and the Sabbath.

"Section 8. Every student boarding within the town corporation, or within three-quarters of a mile of the College building, shall attend morning prayers in the College chapel at sunrise."

Yet, on page 13 of the yellow old pamphlet one may read, "Whereas, the laws of the College are few and general."

In a letter received July 5, 1935, from Mrs. Macon A. Leiper, Librarian, Kentucky Collection in the Teachers' College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, some light is thrown on the probable authorship of the "By-Laws of Cumberland University." In the Collection just mentioned is a pamphlet with the following title: "Laws of Cumberland College at Princeton, Kentucky. Enacted by the Board of

Trustees, December 24, 1827." This book of Laws for Cumberland College has thirteen chapters and 110 sections. In the headings of the chapters are the following subjects: Trustees, Faculty, Manager of Farm, Steward, Admission to College and Courses of Study, Conduct of Students, Honorary Degrees, Commencements and Examinations, Vacation, Library, Corresponding Secretary, Clerk, and Religious Exercises. Dr. Cossitt was the President at the time.

One of the primary aims in the establishment of the University was the education of candidates for the ministry, so one may learn from several different sources, especially from the brief history by Dr. T. C. Anderson. By an act of the Board of Trustees all candidates for the ministry of all denominations were exempted from the payment of tuition. There is no record of the number of such students attending the first year. In 1843-44 there were 76 students, of whom 21 were candidates for the ministry; in 1844-45 there were 82 students, of whom 16 were candidates; in 1845-46 there were 98 students, of whom 25 were candidates; in 1846-47 there were 148 students, of whom 30 were candidates. This tuition was paid neither by the students nor by friends on the outside; it was a gift gladly made by the institution (through its professors) to the students, or, we may say, to the Church. And a spirit such as this has always prevailed in Cumberland University.

In September, 1843, the organization of the Faculty was completed for the time being by the inauguration of Dr. T. C. Anderson as Professor of Ancient Languages, and Dr. N. Lawrence Lindsley, as Professor of Modern

Languages. More extended reference to these two men is made elsewhere. It is sufficient to say that the addition of these men to the Faculty added much to its efficiency and strength. Cumberland now had four of the best teachers in the country in its College of Arts. There were also tutors who acted as instructors of those not ready for college.

A charter for the institution was not secured until December 30, 1843. It was secured from the Legislature of Tennessee on that date. Some have erroneously said that it was secured in 1844. The charter name of the institution is "Cumberland University." It may be that the trustees always intended to call it by that name. By some, however, it was called Cumberland College during the first year. The Commencement Program of 1843 calls it Cumberland College.²

If the college at Princeton, Kentucky, had been removed to Lebanon, as was at first contemplated, it might have been so called. But the removal did not take place, a number of careless statements to the contrary notwithstanding. There would have been serious objections to having two different institutions with the same name. In the second place the Trustees had the idea from the beginning of securing a university organization according to the plan of other American institutions of establishing a group of professional schools around a College of Arts as a central unit. This was the main reason why our predecessors called it a university.

The preamble of the charter of 1843 recites that "an

² The original printed program is in the possession of the University. In the minutes of several of the meetings of the Trustees in 1842, the institution is referred to as "Cumberland College."

association of the citizens of Lebanon, Wilson County, has been voluntarily formed for the erection of a Literary Institution near said town," and that funds have been secured by contribution for that purpose. Also, that the Board of Trustees have purchased a site and erected buildings thereon. This is followed by the name of the institution, the names of the Trustees, the definition of their powers, and the degrees that may be conferred. The charter of 1843 also provided that "any person or society, or the Board of Trustees, may found a professorship of Agriculture by endowing the same," and also that "any evangelical church, or any number of members of the same, may establish a Theological professorship in said Institution, by endowing the same with the consent of the Board of Trustees."

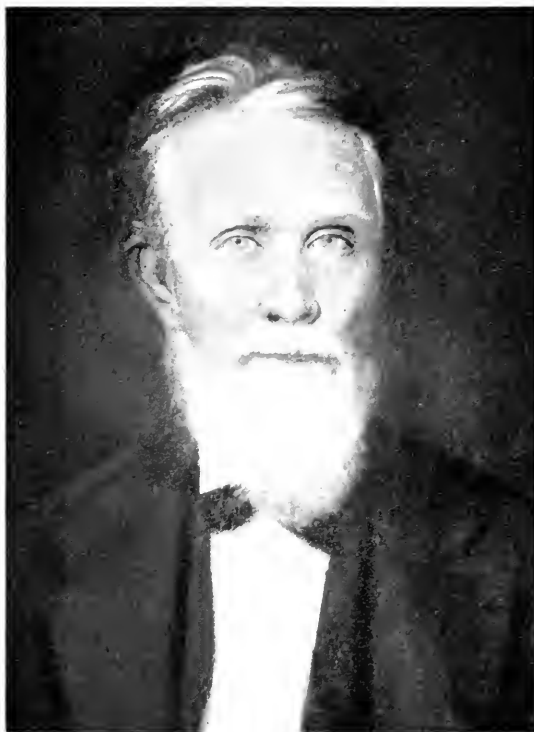
In January, 1844, the Trustees themselves contributed one thousand dollars for the purchase of laboratory apparatus, and a few months later Foster G. Crutcher gave to the institution a large bell. The movement was also begun for a college library. From the beginning in 1842, when Rev. H. S. Porter was appointed endowment agent, the Trustees were convinced that endowment was indispensable if permanence was to be secured. In the fall of 1843, Rev. S. G. Burney and John McPherson were appointed endowment agents. They labored for a short time, with little success.

In April, 1844, Dr. T. C. Anderson, on account of declining health, resigned as professor of Ancient Languages. The Board declined to accept his resignation, but supplied the place to the end of the term by the temporary appointment of Dr. N. Lawrence Lindsley. The appointment was

made permanent in the following September. Dr. Anderson renewed his resignation September 1, and at this time it was accepted. On September 30, 1844, President Cossitt and Professor McPherson both tendered their resignations, and at that time retired from their work in the University. Their retirement was regretted on all sides, and it laid a great burden upon the institution at a critical time in its history. Although Dr. Anderson was still in feeble health (and continued so until his death in 1882), yet because of his outstanding ability and fitness he was prevailed upon by the Board of Trustees to accept the presidency, at least temporarily.

Dr. Cossitt did not leave Lebanon, but made it his home until his death in 1863. He felt that the duties in connection with the university were too much for him. He preferred the work of the editorial chair, and so became for a number of years the editor of the leading church paper, *The Banner of Peace*. He was a chaste and vigorous writer, as is clearly shown in his newspaper articles and in his excellent biography of Finis Ewing. He was interested also in the work of Foreign Missions. The Board of Home and Foreign Missions was organized in Lebanon in 1845. Dr. Cossitt was the second President of this Board. It was through his influence that the church began its work in Japan rather than in China.

While Dr. Cossitt served Cumberland University only a comparatively brief time as its president, he gave the institution all the benefit of his experience and all the weight of his influence, both of which meant much to the University just beginning its career. Dignified, circumspect and modest, he always made himself a whole-hearted



THOMAS C. ANDERSON, D.D.
President, 1844-1866

companion with his newly made friends. He was respected and admired and honored by all. His residence on West Main Street was a two-story colonial brick building, which was torn away recently to make room for a grammar school building. Congressman Edward I. Golladay, a Trustee of the University, was his son-in-law; and a granddaughter was for many years a much beloved resident of Lebanon. Dr. Cossitt died in Lebanon, February 3, 1863.

In the sketches of his life by Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley and the late Chancellor Green, he is referred to as "the indefatigable, high spirited, indomitable, and yet unobtrusive and meek Cossitt." It is further very truthfully said of him: "No man can go through the long record of his editorial and educational labors without forming the highest opinion of his intellectual and moral worth; and also without astonishment at his patience and heroism. Indeed there were giants in those days. Cumberland University may well take an honest pride in its first president."³

³ *Theological Medium*, October, 1876, p. 388. *Echoes from Caruthers Hall*, pp. 204, 205.

CHAPTER IV

THE SECOND PRESIDENT, DR. T. C. ANDERSON

1844-66

THOMAS C. ANDERSON, D.D., became President September 30, 1844, and retired from this position, which he had so much honored, August, 24, 1866. He was eminently fitted for the work to which he was called. His administration, which extended over a period of twenty-two years, was both able and successful. He had the confidence of the friends of the University, and under his wise and tactful leadership the institution enjoyed great prosperity. He was quiet and unassuming; a man of fine culture and classical scholarship; and a leader with the highest Christian ideals. Through his splendid efforts, the University was placed in the front rank of southern institutions.

The second President of the University was born October 21, 1801, near Gallatin, Tennessee, being the youngest son of Rev. Alexander Anderson, a brilliant young minister of his day whose career was all too brief. Samuel Thomas Anderson, '51 A.B., D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of his church in 1869, also a missionary to the Island of Trinidad, at a later time the Acting President of Trinity University (1882-83), and in 1881 appointed a theological professor in Cumberland, was a grandson of Rev. Alexander Anderson, and a nephew of President T. C. Anderson. President Anderson was three years of age when his father died. During his boyhood

his greatest religious impression, aside from the influence of his mother, was received from the preaching of Rev. James McGready, and yet he remained for several years under the impression that morality was all there was of religion. From a sketch of his life written in 1882 by Dr. M. B. Dewitt, of Nashville, we learn that rather early in his career he "became a successful teacher, having enjoyed the instruction of several fine classical teachers."¹

In 1830 he was employed by Dr. F. R. Cossitt as a tutor in Cumberland College in Kentucky, while completing the requirements for the A.B. degree, which he secured in June, 1831. He then served as a regular professor in the College for one year, when he resigned to enter the ministry. In 1836 he labored as an evangelist with Rev. J. M. McMurry in Missouri and Illinois, and later, with Rev. Matthew Houston Bone and Rev. Hugh Bone Hill, in Ohio. He laid the foundation for churches in Covington and Piqua, Ohio.

In the summer of 1842 he had accepted the call of the Trustees to become the Professor of Ancient Languages. He was at the time (1838-42) the pastor of the church of his denomination in Winchester, Tennessee. One has it on his own authority that this pastorate was the happiest period of his life. He had in his church an unusually fine board of elders, led by Nathan Green, Sr., who later became a professor of law in Cumberland University. While engaged in a camp meeting near Winchester just before the time to take up his duties as a professor, Dr. Anderson was stricken with a heart disease, which made

¹ *Cumberland Presbyterian*, June 1, 1882. *C. P. Quarterly Review*, October, 1882.

him an invalid for life. Not long after this he removed to Lebanon, but because of poor health could not enter upon his duties as a professor before September, 1843. As has been previously stated, he retired from teaching work in April, 1844, owing to feeble health. And yet about a month after the board had accepted his resignation as a professor, he reluctantly and with much trembling of heart accepted the presidency.

To indicate further his feelings in the matter, it seems best to quote his own words: "Thus when I thought myself free from further responsibility, and I was busily maturing plans for a quiet, retired life, I found myself unexpectedly elevated to the presidency of an institution without funds, apparatus, library, or cabinet; an institution to which I knew the majority of the Church were looking as their last fond hope for an educated ministry. My position was embarrassing in the extreme. I would have most gladly shrunk from the responsibility, but the responsibility was laid upon me, and I resolved at once to devote the shattered remnant of my life to the work assigned me."

With all the vigor at his command, President Anderson took up the burden laid upon him by the Trustees, and began in a commendable and effective way the execution of his task. Dr. N. Lawrence Lindsley, the Professor of Modern Languages, was offered the chair of Mathematics, made vacant by the resignation of Professor McPherson. He declined the offer, but agreed to supply the department temporarily, while the "labor of the department of Languages was divided between him and President Anderson." On January 22, 1845, Lieutenant A. P. Stewart, Assistant

Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point, was elected by the Trustees as the Professor of Mathematics in the University. He accepted the appointment, but did not begin his work in the department until May, 1845. From February until May, Louis A. Lowry, A.B., was the teacher of mathematics. On February 22, 1845, J. H. Sharp, M.D., was elected to the Department of Natural Science, which position he held until September 4, 1847. With this Faculty of four strong men, the College of Arts began its work in September, 1845. The catalogue of 1845-46 announces Judge Abram Caruthers simply as Professor of Law. But, as a matter of fact, this professor delayed his coming, and his work as a teacher of law did not begin until October 1, 1847.

On February 27, 1845, the Board of Trustees appointed Nathan Green, Sr., as Professor of International Law and Political Economy. At that time he was, and had been since 1831, a member of the Tennessee Supreme Court, but for this reason felt that he could not accept the offer of the University. On May 27, of the same year, Honorable Abram Caruthers, a judge of the Circuit Court, was elected to this professorship. He agreed to accept it, but, as heretofore stated, delayed his coming. As a matter of fact, the Trustees had not yet established a Law Department in the University, although they had doubtless contemplated doing so.

At the close of the school year, 1844-45, the first catalogue was published. From the catalogue of 1846-47, we learn that the Preparatory School had been entirely reorganized, with a four-year course, and that the College of Arts also had a four-year course. The course in the Pre-

paratory School had three years of Latin, three of Greek, and an introductory course in Algebra. There was an English course for those not preparing for college. In the College of Arts the Freshman year included Sallust, Cicero (*Orations*), and two courses from Xenophon. Horace and Homer were studied in the Sophomore year; Cicero (*De Oratore*) and *Graeca Majora*, in the Junior year; and Cicero (*De Officiis*) and Sophocles, or Euripides, or Aeschylus, in the Senior year. These were some, but not all, of the studies in the Classical Department. There was also, for all college students, a Department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The studies in this department included College Algebra, Plain and Spherical Geometry, Trigonometry, Descriptive and Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, Surveying, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Astronomy. The Rhetorical and Ethical Departments included Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, International Law, Political Economy, Natural Theology, Geology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.

One finds the catalogue of 1845 saying: "Although the circumstances that surrounded the University at its establishment were dark and somewhat gloomy, we congratulate its friends and patrons on the success that has attended it thus far, and the bright and brightening prospects that are beginning to dawn upon our infant institution." On May 29, 1845, the University Treasurer was ordered to invest all endowment moneys on hand in Lebanon and Nashville turnpike stock. On January 27, 1845, the Trustees began the accumulation of a library fund, "the faculty to have the power to exclude unsuitable books."

The first time a student was ever expelled from the institution was on November 1, 1845.

The first three agents for endowment were not very successful. But in 1845 Rev. J. M. McMurry, of Lebanon, a brother-in-law of President Anderson, was employed to solicit gifts for the permanent endowment fund. He raised seven thousand dollars during the first three months, which encouraged him to go on with the work. By the spring of 1852, the fund had reached through his efforts the sum of sixty thousand dollars, the greater part of which was in notes (potential endowment), given by individuals, the interest to be paid annually, the principal to be paid at the death of the donor. The gathering of these funds was a slow and arduous process. Most of the gifts were in small sums, and represented real sacrifice on the part of the givers. There were no large givers, for it was a land of meager resources. But the number of students grew all the while, and the institution was rapidly gaining in prestige.

In 1846 the Educational Committee of the General Assembly of the Church said in its report on Cumberland University:

"It has a fine, large college edifice, a president, four professors, two tutors, and seventy-six students; twenty-one of whom are ordained ministers, licentiates and candidates for the ministry."

In 1847 the Assembly said:

"Cumberland University now ranks among the first institutions of the country. . . . There are at present and have been during the collegiate year about 120 students, about 80 of whom are professors of religion, and almost

all are distinguished for industry and orderly deportment. The Rev. Robert Donnell and the President deliver weekly lectures on Theology and Ecclesiastical History to a class of 28 young men who are preparing for the ministry. More than \$25,000 has been secured toward the endowment."

The catalogue of 1846 says:

"No church judicatory has any control over this institution or any connection with it, but as it is under the influence and voluntary patronage of Cumberland Presbyterians, it is gratifying to the Trustees to find that their highest judicatory, at its annual sessions, takes such favorable notice of its progress."

This same catalogue further says:

"The Trustees disavow any wish or intention to control or improperly influence the religious opinions of its students; they would with one voice rebuke any attempt to abridge in the smallest degree the freedom of conscience. Religious bigotry and intolerance, together with every species of sectarian exclusiveness, are carefully avoided, and can find no advocacy either with the Faculty or Board of Trustees. Morality and respect for the claims of religion will ever be urged on the student, as objects of his first and highest regard; still no effort has been, or will be, made to shackle the conscience, or influence the mind by sectarian prejudice."

Those conducting the affairs of the institutions at the time also declare that it has been one of their chief aims to select a Faculty with superior qualifications. That they succeeded was not questioned then nor is it questioned now.



PROFESSOR C. G. McPHERSON



N. LAWRENCE LINDSLEY, LL.D.

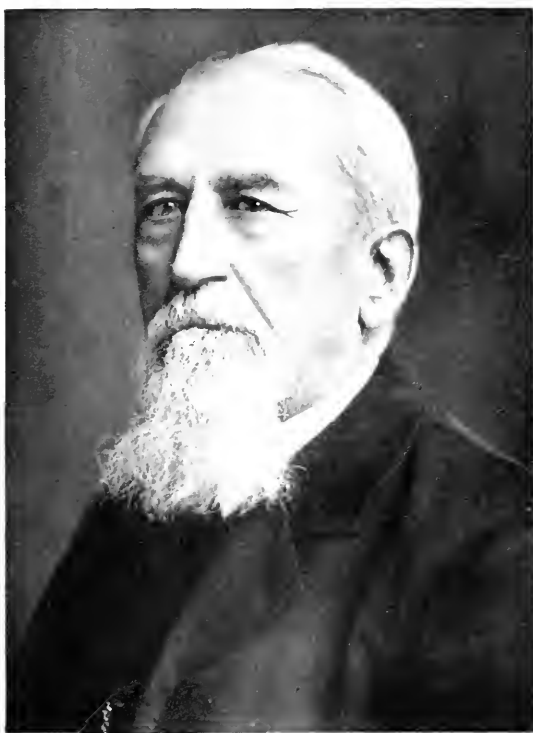


GENERAL A. P. STEWART, LL.D.



JAMES M. SAFFORD, Ph.D.

Professors in the College of Arts



ANDREW HAYS BUCHANAN, LL.D.
Professor of Mathematics, 1853-1911

In the catalogue of 1846-47 one sees that the college year began October 1, and ended on July 28. August and September were the vacation months. Several familiar names are found in the list of students, including T. C. Blake, W. E. Beeson, J. C. Bowdon, E. I. Golladay, D. M. Grissom, and W. M. Reed. Dr. T. C. Blake became a professor in Cumberland, a Trustee in the same, and a Moderator, and later Stated Clerk, of the General Assembly; Dr. W. E. Beeson, president of Trinity University; Dr. J. C. Bowdon, president of Lincoln University; E. I. Golladay, a Trustee and a congressman; D. M. Grissom, a noted newspaper editor in St. Louis; and Rev. Wiley M. Reed, a much loved pastor in Nashville.

For eleven years, 1845-55, the annual catalogue contained a list of about twenty men of distinction as a Board of Visitors. This was not a charter requirement, but simply an appointment of the University authorities that the men appointed might inspect the work of the institution, give counsel to those in charge, and take a wider interest in the institution. A few changes were made in the list from year to year, but some were members of this board during the eleven years. Some of the more familiar names were as follows: A. O. P. Nicholson, Rev. Carson P. Reed, Governor W. B. Campbell, Governor Aaron V. Brown, Nathan Green, Sr., Dr. S. G. Burney, Dr. F. R. Cossitt, Robert Donnell, Dr. James W. Hoggatt, Finis E. McLean, Joseph W. Allen, Gov. James C. Jones, Howell E. Cobb, Dr. Reuben Burrow, Gen. William Smartt, Hon. Jesse J. Finley, Judge J. M. Howry, and Hon. Alexander Allison. Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson was offered, but did not accept, places in the cabinets of Presidents Polk and Pierce,

yet later became a United States Senator; at one time was associated with Judge Caruthers in bringing out a "Digest of Tennessee Statutes"; and later became the Chief Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court. The distinguished ministers, Reed, Burney, Cossitt, Donnell, and Burrow, were moderators of the General Assembly of their church. Judge Cobb was a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Governor Brown was Postmaster General under President James Buchanan.

On January 5, 1847, the Trustees appointed a committee of its members to consider the advisability of establishing a Law Department. The committee reported favorably on February 22, when definite action was taken to establish the Department. The first step in the organization was the election on the date mentioned of Judge Abram Caruthers as the first professor, with a salary of \$1,500. In his brief sketch of the University, President Anderson says: "This was the first attempt toward the establishment of a Law School in Tennessee or in the Southwest." Within five to ten years it was regarded as being in the first rank among the law schools of the United States, both in attendance and in the quality of work done.

The announcement of the Law Department and its course of study was printed in the catalogue of 1846-47. It was announced that the course of study would require two years for its completion. The course for the Junior year would include: The Law of Nations, the Science of Government, Constitutional Law, and Municipal Law. The textbooks would be Vattel's Law of Nations, the Federalist, Story on the Constitution of the United States,

Commentaries of Blackstone and Kent. The textbooks for the Senior year would be: Coke on Littleton, Stephens on Pleading, Greenleaf on Evidence, Chitty on Contracts, Story (three volumes) and Russell on Crimes. In addition it was said: "The Bible will be studied by every student and regarded as a textbook in both Classes," but, as was indicated, without sectarian teaching.

In April, 1847, the Trustees ordered, for democratic and not military reasons, that students should wear suits that were uniform. On November 6, 1847, more land was bought adjoining the University buildings.

In January, 1848, Professor N. L. Lindsley's health failed, for which reason he tendered his resignation. But the Trustees declined to accept it, permitting him, however, to retire for a season until his health could be regained. He had suffered from an almost fatal attack of bronchitis. But his health was gradually re-established, and he continued his connection with the University until October 13, 1849. When Professor Lindsley's health failed, the Trustees elected Professor William Mariner, A.M., of West Tennessee University, Assistant Professor of Languages, who remained with the University until 1860. On June 27, 1848, Professor J. H. Sharp, Professor of Natural Science, having resigned his position, the Trustees elected Professor James Merrill Safford, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry and Geology. Dr. Safford was to begin with a salary of \$600, and this was to be increased later to \$1,000. He had received much of his training in science at Yale, and came with the highest recommendations from the Science Department there. He remained with Cumberland until 1873.

The institution's gain in prestige is clearly indicated in a bit of praise which came from Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Governor of Tennessee. In one of his official messages to the Legislature, October 6, 1848 (Senate Journal, p. 25) he says:

"Our Universities and Colleges are, in a general way, meeting the just expectation of their friends. Some new ones have been recently established in the State, founded chiefly if not entirely on the enlightened liberality of individuals, which promise soon to rival their older predecessors in the diffusion of sound and wholesome intelligence among the people. Among these it may not be considered invidious to mention the one in Lebanon, whose rising reputation gives fine promise of its future usefulness to the State."

On July 4, 1849, a cholera epidemic made its appearance in Lebanon, and was not checked before the middle of September. As soon as the epidemic appeared, most of the students went to their homes, three weeks before the close of the term. All this seriously interfered with the Commencement, July 31, 1849. The student body was not so large in 1849-50. Yet the catalogue of 1850 shows 153 students. The gloom overhanging the institution in October, 1849, was greatly increased by the resignation of Professor A. P. Stewart, who accepted a position in the University of Nashville for one year, at the end of which period he resumed his labors in the University.

On January 16, 1850, the Legislature of Tennessee granted an amendment to the charter which recited that all vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be submitted for confirmation or rejection to the General Assembly, or

the Synod in which said institution is located, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The provision for confirmation or rejection by either the Assembly or the Synod was tentative on the face of it, and had to be amended later. This was done in the charter amendment of 1858, providing for the confirmation or rejection by the Assembly. In 1850 the Assembly confirmed the election of a Trustee for the first time. The Trustee was Nathan Green, Jr.

In the Charter of 1843 and in the amendment of 1850 there was no mention of any provision for a Law Department or for a Theological Department. The charter provision for these two Departments or Schools was delayed until the charter was amended March 2, 1858, by the Legislature. In the amendment of 1858 it was provided that the number of Trustees should be reduced from thirteen to nine as soon as there were sufficient vacancies by death or resignation. Certain other necessary changes were made to meet the new conditions, but the essential features in previous charters were preserved. The amended charter of 1858 gave to the General Assembly of the Church the veto power in the election of Trustees, but did not grant to the General Assembly the power to appoint either an entirely new board of trustees for the University or a new board to receive any funds collected by the University for any of its departments. There was never any legal authority for calling the Law Department the "Lebanon Law School," nor was there ever any legal authority for calling the Theological Department the "Lebanon Theological Seminary."

Judge Robert L. Caruthers, Rev. Robert Donnell, Dr.

F. R. Cossitt, Dr. Richard Beard, and President Anderson were among the first to really desire and plan for the establishment of a Theological School. President Anderson in his historical sketch, *Theological Medium*, December, 1858, says: "While there were usually from thirty to forty young men in the college preparing for the ministry, it was a source of deep regret that they were receiving no theological instruction." And in view of the urgent need of such instruction, President Anderson was induced, as early as March, 1846, to commence a course of weekly lectures for the benefit of students in the college who were preparing for the ministry. The principal subjects embraced in these lectures were: Preparation for the Pulpit, the Manner of Preaching, Pastoral Duties, Management of Revivals, Church Polity, Ecclesiastical History, and Expositions of Prophecy. The pastor of the church in Lebanon—at first, Rev. Robert Donnell, and subsequently, Rev. David Lowry—delivered lectures to the class upon Systematic Theology, and various practical subjects.

President Anderson, in his historical sketch, also said:

"As early as 1849, a plan for the establishment of a Theological School was discussed in the General Assembly; but no definite action was taken until 1852, when the Assembly adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of a Theological Department in the Cumberland University. On March 13, 1854, Rev. Richard Beard, D.D., was inaugurated Professor of Systematic Theology, and entered immediately upon the duties of his office. At this date no endowment for the department had been created, but members of the Board of Trustees, and citizens of Lebanon, became responsible to the professor for a moderate

salary. Rev. W. D. Chadick was appointed general agent for the endowment of the department; and, in eight months, he succeeded in raising about nineteen thousand dollars. But having received a call to the pastoral charge of the church in Huntsville, Alabama, he retired from the agency. No further effort was made to increase the endowment until 1856, when the Rev. W. E. Ward accepted an agency for that purpose; and, during the year, he raised about nine thousand dollars, when he resigned to take charge of the *Banner of Peace*."

Dr. William E. Ward, here referred to, received the A.B. degree from the College of Arts in 1851, and later was a student in the Law School (1851-52) and in the Theological School (1854-56). He was one of the most loyal friends of the institution—one of its strongest supporters—and never deserted it in a critical hour. He was the founder and for many years the president of Ward Seminary, Nashville, an institution which is a constituent part of Ward-Belmont College today.

Until 1850 the Preparatory School was taught by tutors selected from the higher classes in the College of Arts. In February, 1850, R. P. Decherd, A.B., was made Principal of the Preparatory School, and he was assisted by W. J. Grannis, A.M., who had recently arrived from New York State. Professor Decherd continued with the School until 1854; the latter, until 1902.

The School of Engineering was established in 1852, with Professor A. P. Stewart as its head. The course included studies in Mathematics, Surveying, and Civil Engineering, requiring three years for completion. A certificate was granted at the end of the course if successfully completed.

Professor Stewart was assisted at times by Professor Andrew Hays Buchanan, who became Professor of Engineering in 1855.

In 1854, Professor J. M. Safford was appointed State Geologist, the work of that office requiring him to be absent from the University during the summer months. For this reason Benjamin C. Jilson, Ph.B., was appointed Associate Professor of Mineralogy, Chemistry, and Geology, and he continued as such for two years, 1854-56.

Professor A. P. Stewart resigned again in 1854 to go to the University of Nashville. Rev. T. C. Blake, '51 A.B., was elected to take his place as Professor of Mathematics, in which position he labored two years, 1854-56.

The growing reputation of the University secured a steady increase of patronage, both to the College and the Law School. In 1854 the College of Arts numbered 222 students, and The Law School, 87; in 1855, the total number was 329; in 1856, 393; in 1857, 455. As early as 1852, Judge Nathan Green, Sr., resigned his position as Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and devoted his whole time to the Law School. The increase of patronage was such that, in 1856, Nathan Green, Jr., a graduate of the College and Law School, who had been for several years in successful practice, was elected Professor of Law.

President Anderson, in his historical sketch of 1858, says:

"In consequence of the multiplication of departments, and the constant increase of students, the want of additional buildings became the source of great inconvenience and perpetual annoyance. So urgent was the necessity that, in July, 1856, Professor Blake resigned the Chair of



BENJAMIN W. McDONNOLD, LL.D.
President, 1866-1873

Mathematics, for an agency to collect funds for the extension of the University buildings; and Professor Stewart was again called to that department. Professor Blake had been in the field nine months, and had succeeded in raising about \$12,000, when he was called to take the pastoral charge of the church in Lebanon.

"The Board of Trustees, in July last (1858), resolved to add two spacious wings to the present buildings. The work has been commenced, and will be prosecuted to completion. When completed, the buildings will be sufficiently ample for the accommodation of six hundred students. And should the increase continue in the future, as it has in the past, it will reach that number within two years. The prosperity of the institution has no parallel in the history of the institutions of this country."

The larger part of the money raised for the purpose of adding the two large wings to the University building was contributed by the citizens of Lebanon. Throughout the history of the University the citizens of Lebanon have made the main contribution to the erection of buildings. The money raised in the field (in Lebanon and elsewhere) by Dr. T. C. Blake, above referred to, was secured largely through the sale of current scholarships of \$500 each, to be paid for in tuition, which in the last analysis was paid by the professors of the institution.

Prior to the Civil War, the largest attendance of students was in 1858. The attendance in the various departments was as follows: In the College of Arts, 165; Preparatory School, 117; Theological School (exclusively), 5; Engineering School, 6; Law School, 188. Total attendance for the year, 481. There were thirty-three students

taking courses in both the Theological School and the College of Arts. The students in the College of Arts were distributed as follows: Freshmen, 41; Sophomores, 52; Juniors, 42; and Seniors, 30. It was during this same year (1858) that the Theological School had its first graduating class, which was four in number. Cumberland University conferred upon them the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. The endowment of the Theological School consisted of subscriptions and notes, many of which were never paid, and the rest were swept away by the Civil War.

Cumberland University was in the path of the devastating armies of the Civil War. Buildings, endowment, libraries, apparatus, and other equipment were all swept away. Those who loved the institution most were made painfully aware of the meaning of war, although they had taken what steps they could to prevent it. They did not all fight on the same side. As a rule, however, they respected each other. The Christian denomination with which the institution was connected was not rent asunder by the four years of terrible strife as were most other religious bodies, a fact which brings some comfort and satisfaction to those who are espousing the cause of Cumberland University today.

When the Civil War began in April, 1861, the work of the Law School was at once discontinued, and most of the law students enlisted in one army or the other, going generally with the states from which they came to Cumberland. Some of them became distinguished leaders. The College of Arts continued its work in a more or less crippled condition until the fall of Fort Donelson, about

the last of February, 1862. The College classes were taught by President Anderson, Dr. Richard Beard, and Professor Andrew Hays Buchanan. During the rest of the period of the Civil War, or at least a part of it, Dr. Anderson taught a private school.

One of the students in the College of Arts from September, 1861, to March 1, 1862, was John William Burgess, whose father was a planter near Pulaski, Tennessee. This young man espoused the Union cause, and became a soldier and an officer in the Federal Army, spending much of the time of the war in Nashville. He later became a graduate of Amherst College; a Professor in Knox College; a student in the University of Gottingen and Berlin, in Germany; a professor of history in Amherst; a dean of the School of Political Science in Columbia University; a visiting professor in a university in Austria. In the February and March, 1933, numbers of the *Atlantic*, two articles were published on "A Civil War Boyhood" from the pen of Professor Burgess, who died early in 1931. From the first one of these articles a few sentences are quoted here which will illustrate, from one point of view, the period which we are here considering:

"It was in the midst of such a topsy-turvy period that I entered college. The institution to which I was sent was Cumberland University at Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee. The University consisted then of a Preparatory School, a College of Arts and Letters, a Law School, and a Divinity School.

"Sometime in early September of 1861, I was fitted out with a trunk of clothing, a box of books, a box of tallow candles, and a Negro boy, and started from my home in

Giles County to the University at Lebanon, some eighty miles away. A lumbering family coach, drawn by two stout horses and guided by a Negro driver, conveyed me and my boy, together with all my other paraphernalia, to my destination. I was accompanied by a man named William Lewis, who was acquainted with the route and with a number of people residing along it at whose houses we might find lodging, for it was a three-day journey by the means of travel at my command. It was a monotonous and uneventful ride through the county towns of Lewisburg, Shelbyville, and Murfreesboro, and in the evening of the third day we arrived at our destination.

"Lebanon was at that time one of the prettiest of Tennessee's county towns, situated in a rolling limestone region with, consequently, snow-white roads and evergreen forests, and built regularly around a square, in the center stood the Courthouse. The business houses, law offices, doctors' offices, and hotel occupied the four sides of the square, and the dwellings faced the streets radiating therefrom. The University stood upon an eminence in the southern portion of the town, and consisted of a large brick building devoted entirely to the purposes of instruction. There were no dormitories; the students boarded with the families in the town. . . .

"The institution was presided over at that time by the Reverend Thomas Anderson, who in the absence of the Professor of Latin, taught that subject. . . . The Reverend Dr. Beard, professor in the Divinity School, taught Greek in the absence of the Professor of Greek, and the noted Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Buchanan, was still at his post. The School of Law had suspended operations, since

most of the students in this school had already enlisted in the Confederate Army. President Anderson taught logic, rhetoric, and philosophy. These subjects composed the entire curriculum of the college [at that time].

"I soon made acquaintances among the leading families of the town—the Cahals, the Caruthers', the Greens, the Stokes', the McDonnolds, the Hattons, and others. It was a very cultivated society of old Whig families, and, while yielding to the Secessionist majority and government, was Unionist in spirit. The jurists—Cahal, Caruthers, and Green—were old men, and this fact somewhat removed them from the political arena and sheltered them from attack.

"My period of study at Cumberland University was profitable, and my life in Lebanon was all too short. It extended only from the beginning of September, 1861, to the end of February, 1862. On the last Sunday evening of this latter month, I was sitting in the Presbyterian Church listening to a sermon from the pastor, Dr. McDonnold, when the clatter of horses' hoofs was heard outside, and a moment afterward the rider appeared, spurred and booted, in the aisle of the church and strode up to the pulpit. He handed the pastor a slip of paper and then retired. With ashen cheeks and trembling lips the pastor read the contents of the message to the waiting and expectant congregation. 'Mill Springs is lost. Fort Donelson has fallen. The remainder of Crittenden's army is retreating toward Lebanon, and the Bowling Green forces are retiring upon Nashville.' This meant that the first line of the Confederate armies in the west had been driven

back on both flanks, and that the center was rapidly retreating in order to save itself from capture."

When Burgess was a student in Cumberland, the court house was on the south side of the public square. One of his Fraternity brothers was R. L. C. White, who wrote several interesting letters during the Civil War to another Fraternity brother, Frank Pate, of Concord, Tennessee, but who was then a soldier in the Southern army. These letters are printed in the *Beta Theta Pi* magazine, February, 1935. To indicate White's feelings at the time, a few sentences may be quoted from the letters:

"The mournful tidings of the fall of Fort Henry, which burst upon us like a thunder-clap from a clear sky, are followed, as I write [February 9, 1862], by the painful rumor of the capture of Florence and Tuscumbia, Alabama. But the triumph of the enemy can be but temporary. We know the God of justice and right, the great Captain-General of the Universe sides with the Stars and Bars; we know our soldiers are 'true and tried,' and our generals are brave and skilful; we know we are in the right. . . . And we know, finally, that we are battling in the cause of truth, while our foes are the blind and infatuated worshippers of the most stupendous 'Error' of this or any age." In another letter, March 17, 1862, he says: "Although the Feds. have been in possession of Nashville and Gallatin for three weeks, we Lebanonians have not yet been molested. We 'are expecting every minute to be our next,' however. . . . 'Cumb. Univ.' has 'played out,' finally. The Prep. still continues under Grannis and Old Tom." Later, R. L. C. White became the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, Knights of Pythias of the World.

CHAPTER V

PRESIDENT ANDERSON'S CLOSING YEARS

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY was one of the chief sufferers from the havoc made by the Civil War. From Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, of Nashville, from Dr. B. W. McDonnold, the third President of the University, and from others, a few facts have been gathered together here. For the most part the language is that of the persons mentioned.

When the survivors of the war got back to Lebanon, the town was a picture of desolation. The fences were gone, the shade-trees had been cut down, houses had been burned, and the people were impoverished and heart-broken. The outlook for starting the work of the University again was somewhat gloomy. Some of the Trustees and other friends said the situation was hopeless. The University, which had enjoyed considerable prosperity before the dreadful conflict, had less than nothing left. One of the best educational buildings in the entire South, with all its contents, had been burned to the ground in 1863, the blame for which rests on soldiers of both armies. Four years before this disaster, the two spacious wings had been added to the building. The building of 1844 was 110 feet long and 40 feet wide, and three stories high. The additions of 1859 included, besides the wings, a tower and a colonnade in front; and the completed building was more

than three times as large as the building first erected. A part of the building was used as a dormitory. There was a large chapel on the first floor. The chapel was used for student assemblies and commencement occasions. There are those still living who attended commencement receptions in this building; a building which Dr. Anderson says was large enough to accommodate 600 students. The classes of the College of Arts, the Law School, and the Theological School were taught here, and in this building were also the library, the laboratories and the museum. The loss of this structure, so well adapted to educational uses, was a great blow to the life of the institution.

A large part of the money used in the construction of the building had been secured on the scholarship plan. For example, five hundred dollars entitled the donor to a fifteen-year tuition scholarship. The calculation was that the rent of the rooms in the dormitory section would pay the expense incurred in granting tuition to the users of the scholarships. The money rent would seem to be the same as interest on endowment. But when the building was burned, this source of revenue was lost. The same must be said, however, concerning all endowment notes and other investments, about \$150,000 in all, which were likewise swept away by the war. To make matters worse, some of the scholarships hung over the institution after the war.

There were other debts, too, of a more pressing character. The roof on the burned building was still not paid for. Old claims, whose names were legion, began to come to hand the very moment the attempt was made to reorganize. These all amounted to several thousand dollars.

All of them were paid off finally. The funds for this purpose were obtained chiefly by dividing the beautiful campus into building lots and selling them.

Nearly all the institution had after the war was its name and its debts. In the fall of 1865, in less than six months after the close of the war, President T. C. Anderson and Dr. Richard Beard reopened the work of the College of Arts in a rented hall, which was bare and dreary. The number of students is not now known, but there were not many. No catalogue was printed in that year. The two law professors, Nathan Green, Sr., and his son, Nathan Green, Jr., met one day in the summer of 1865 to consider the advisability of reopening the Law School. The father doubted the wisdom of it. The son was anxious to make the effort. The decision was in favor of reopening the school. Judge Nathan Green, Sr., passed away March 30, 1866. There were only twenty students in the Law School the first session, and forty-three for the year. Their names are printed in the catalogue of 1866-67. Most of them had seen service in the late war. The tragedy of the situation must have been seen when the number was compared with 188, the number of law students in 1858.

President T. C. Anderson, feeling that he should give way to a younger man, resigned August 24, 1866. A few months later, Rev. B. W. McDonnold, D.D., was called to take the place so ably filled by Dr. Anderson. During the twenty-two years in which Dr. Anderson served as president, he also served as professor of Belles Lettres and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Dr. B. W. McDonnold had a profound regard for his predecessor. It was a worthy tribute which he paid:

"President Anderson's administration was long and prosperous. A man of deep piety whose heart was set far more on the kingdom of Christ than on any literary fame or interest, he struggled nobly to train up a cultivated army of Christian soldiers. Broken down in health before he became connected with the institution and continuing an invalid during all the remainder of his life, he yet managed to do a noble service for his church in the long years he spent as President of the University."

Dr. Stanford G. Burney, a professor in the University from 1877 to 1893, and who was well acquainted with President Anderson for a period of forty years, said at the time of his death in 1882:

"President Anderson was a man of positive character, of bold and striking mental qualities. His conceptions were clear and well defined, his convictions strong, and his feelings correspondingly deep. . . . What he believed to be his duty was his rule of conduct. . . . As a consequence of his clear convictions and deep feeling, he displayed great energy in every department of labor. His will power was very great. . . . He did not readily yield to discouragements or unfavorable circumstances. Obstacles only prompted to more vigorous effort."

Dr. M. B. Dewitt, a prominent minister and editor of the church and father of Judge John H. Dewitt, of the Tennessee Court of Appeals, was a student under President Anderson, and paid him this tribute in 1882:

"President Anderson was strong in faith, firm and clear in purpose, broad and liberal in views, fixed and resolute in will, and finely adapted in qualities of character and culture for the high and responsible station to which he

was called. His administrative power was remarkable, as the experiment proved; and under his genial, paternal and dignified, yet wise and steady exercise of authority, the institution soon assumed and maintained with ever increasing volume a tone of real life which gave it in a few years a commanding place among the great schools of the country. He had the fortunate faculty of creating due respect and inspiring sincere love in the hearts of the youth who flocked in enlarging numbers to the halls of the University. His insight into human nature was something very unusual. He read men's characters almost by intuition, and was rarely mistaken in his judgment. His common sense was a distinguishing characteristic in every department of life, and as an adviser he was without a superior. He knew how to stir the better elements in a boy's soul and to develop the finer features of manhood. As a rule, if he could not reach and help a difficult case, it was useless for his associates to try." Dr. Dewitt spoke of President Anderson as "the father of the Theological School."

Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, of Nashville, and brother of Dr. N. Lawrence Lindsley (for several years a professor in Cumberland University), wrote in 1876 the following tribute to President Anderson:

"His course was distinguished by a genial, magnanimous, liberal and Christian view of his great responsibilities and duties. He was pre-eminently noted for practical wisdom in dealing with all the interests of the University, and common sense was one of his peculiar characteristics in all matters of counsel, whether public or private. True to the highest ideal of Christian principle, he never deviated from a conscientious discharge of

duty on all occasions, but the nobility of his nature kept him far above the narrowness of bigotry, or the petty prejudices of party. Tennessee never gave birth to a nobler son, Cumberland University never had a more faithful servant. His domestic life was as beautiful in its simplicity and easy dignity, as real and firm in its purity of character, as consistent in its Christianity, as his public career was honorable in its conduct and commanding in its influence."

After his retirement as President of the University, he was made Secretary of the Board of Missions, still located in Lebanon. He remained in this position until the Board was removed to St. Louis, where it was consolidated with two other boards of like character. He remained in Lebanon until his death, which occurred February 3, 1882. His daughter, Miss Amanda Anderson, was a woman of education and culture, and a much beloved teacher in Lebanon for forty years or more.

On May 31, 1882, in Caruthers Hall, several addresses were delivered as a tribute to Dr. Anderson's memory. The speakers were his former students, as were many of the alumni who were present in the large audience of citizens and University people, in whose esteem Dr. Anderson held such a large place.¹

Dr. J. C. Provine, for many years President of the Board of Publication, Nashville, said:

"He studied logic with Paul, rhetoric with David, history with Moses and the evangelists, prophecy with Isaiah, the Christian graces with the beloved disciple, and the art of preaching with Him who spake as a man never did. . . .

¹ *C. P. Quarterly Review*, pp. 234-250.

In his mind originated a plan for the first effort in his Church for a theological school. He introduced the important enterprise by voluntarily, without compensation, delivering lectures on pastoral theology, continuing them through a series of years, until a regular theological department was established. It was my privilege to attend his lectures for two years or more, and I can truthfully say, for sound logic and practical usefulness I have never heard them excelled, either in the schools of our own or any other Church."

Dr. C. H. Bell, President of the Board of Missions, St. Louis, regarded him as a genius:

"With an aggressive mind and large amount of common sense, President Anderson possessed admirable administrative qualities, becoming the chief officer of a young university struggling against many adverse influences. . . . We fondly cherish his memory, because he honored and made all the more honorable, through his genius and magnanimity, the grand old institution so dear to our hearts."

Dr. J. M. Gill, President of the Assembly Board of Trustees, Elkton, Kentucky, remembered much to admire:

"He impressed me as a man of great firmness and strength of will. . . . In his firm, care-worn face there was always an expression of benevolence and good will. . . . As an instructor he had few equals."

Dr. A. H. Buchanan, Professor of Mathematics, Cumberland University, regarded him as a great leader:

"As President of Cumberland University, he was universally beloved by the faithful and diligent, the wayward and wild; and no student, long associated with him, could fail to receive impressions for good to last with his life.

Very few of us, perhaps, who were his students, will ever know how much of the little good that may be in our characters is due to his influence. In his daily contact with the student, the man's religion made you feel its reality; his interest in your success made you look to him as a father; his kindness made you suspect you were his favorite. Always rejoicing in your success, sympathizing in your difficulties and discouragements, and grieving for your waywardness, he had such a hold upon the hearts of all that they rarely ever saw any fault in him. . . .

"No man ever did or perhaps ever will do more for his beloved institution, and the basis of that devotion to its interest was that it afforded him such a wide field of usefulness in his Master's vineyard."

President T. C. Anderson's efforts were much strengthened by the able and distinguished members of his Faculty to whom references have been already made. A more detailed account of some of these is given here.

Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley, A.M., LL.D., friend and valued correspondent of Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer, and of Edward Everett, the great orator, became Professor of Greek and Latin in Cumberland University, September 21, 1844, and served in this capacity until October 13, 1849. He was born in Princeton, New Jersey, September 11, 1816, being the son of a distinguished father, Philip Lindsley, D.D. Through the influence of President Andrew Jackson, a warm personal friend, young N. L. Lindsley received an appointment to the West Point Military Academy where he remained two years until his health failed. He was graduated from the University of

Nashville with the A.B. degree in 1836, in the most brilliant period of his father's career.

In 1841 Dr. Lindsley married the daughter of Moses B. Stevens, and settled on a large estate near Lebanon, Tennessee. His greatest work was done for eager students in Cumberland University. The late Chancellor Green said of him:

"He was in a marked degree without guile, bold, fearless, determined." He was a devout and consistent church member, also a ruling elder, and was widely known through his highly prized articles in the leading church papers. He was also the founder of a noted school for young women, known as Greenwood Seminary, four miles east of Lebanon. In the standard work, *Resources of Tennessee*, Dr. Lindsley is referred to as one long recognized throughout the country as "Tennessee's great educator and scholar."

During the school year, January 22, 1845, Lieutenant Alexander Peter Stewart, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point, was elected Professor of Mathematics and continued as such until October 1, 1849, when he resigned. He served in this capacity again from April 3, 1850, to August 2, 1854, and from June 28, 1856, to September 2, 1869. He was offered on one or more occasions the presidency of the University. In 1869 he went into business in St. Louis. In 1874 he became the President of the University of Mississippi. He was one of the generals of the Southern Confederacy, one of the ablest under Joseph E. Johnston, so the latter said. He was a ruling elder, an active church worker, and a man of the deepest piety. Prior to the Civil

War, in 1856, according to good authority, he organized in Cumberland University what has been called "the first College Y. M. C. A.," and he was the first president of the same.

Alexander Peter Stewart was born October 2, 1821, at Rogersville, Tennessee. His first schooling was received from a revolutionary soldier, a Mr. Crawford, in the mountains of East Tennessee; in a classical school in Rogersville, Tennessee; in a school at Winchester, Tennessee; and at West Point.

General Stewart entered the West Point Military Academy in 1838 as a cadet from Winchester, Tennessee. He was graduated in 1842 in the same class with Generals Rosecrans, Pope, and Longstreet. During the Civil War he was made Brigadier General, November 8, 1861; Major General, June 2, 1863; and Lieutenant General, June 23, 1864. In 1890 the United States Congress passed an act to make a National Park of the battlefields around Chattanooga and Chickamauga. General Stewart was one of the commissioners appointed to take charge of this work, which position he held until his death in 1908.

During his connection with Cumberland University, General Stewart had a wonderful hold upon his students. His influence was always positive, good and lasting. He was a model to his students in industry, thoroughness, system, wisdom, and piety. General Stewart and Dr. N. L. Lindsley, two of the most distinguished teachers which the College of Arts ever had, led the way in giving Cumberland University a recognition which few Southern institutions could claim.

Professor William Mariner, A.M., became Assistant Pro-



NATHAN GREEN, JR., LL.D.
Chancellor, 1873-1902
Law Professor, 1856-1919

fessor of Languages, December 31, 1847, and continued in the department until October 1, 1849, when he accepted the Chair of Mathematics, a position which he held until July 12, 1850. On this last date he became Professor of Ancient Languages, in which department he did the greatest work of his life. The present writer's teacher of Greek in Trinity University, Dr. S. T. Anderson, always said Professor Mariner was one of the greatest teachers he ever had and that this really great teacher extended wide the fame of Cumberland University. Professor Mariner was born in Portland, Maine; was educated in the public schools of Boston and in Harvard University; and later studied in Paris, France. He taught thirteen years in Cumberland University. From 1869 to 1873 he was one of the editors of the leading church paper. In 1876 he became Professor of Latin in Lincoln University, Lincoln, Illinois. He was a wonderful classical scholar, a great teacher, and an unusually industrious worker. He was an earnest Christian, and for many years taught a large class of young men in the Sunday School, besides being an elder in the church.

James Merrill Safford, M.D., Ph.D., was the Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Cumberland University from 1848 to 1873. He received this appointment on the strong recommendation of the famous scientist, Benjamin Silliman. Dr. Safford was educated at Ohio University, under President William Holmes McGuffey, and at Yale College.

Dr. Safford became State Geologist of Tennessee in 1854 and filled this office for six years. His vacations only were devoted to this work. His "Geology of Tennessee," published by the State in 1869, received high praise from

Dana, Hall, and others in this country and Europe, including F. H. Bradley and General E. Kirby Smith. In 1873 he became a teacher in Ward Seminary and also in the University of Nashville. In 1875 he became a Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in Vanderbilt University. He married the widow of Dr. Benjamin R. Owen, one of Cumberland's original Trustees. He was an elder in the local church.¹

Thaddeus C. Blake, D.D., was the Professor of Mathematics in Cumberland University from August 2, 1854, to June 28, 1856. It was in 1846 that he became a student in the College of Arts, registering as a student from Fayetteville, Tennessee. In 1851 he received the A.B. degree, in a college class of eight, including W. E. Ward, H. B. Buckner, and S. T. Anderson. In his senior year he served as a tutor, and was regarded as one of the most brilliant young men attending the institution during this period. When he came to Cumberland, he was a young man without means, and he let it be known that he was willing to work in order to pay his way through school.

Judge Robert L. Caruthers became very much interested in him, and took him into his own home. This kindness was never forgotten by the young man, as he often expressed his gratitude for this timely assistance. One of his books was dedicated to Judge Caruthers. From 1857 to 1867 Dr. Blake was a member of the Board of Trustees, of which Board Judge Caruthers was the president. Also, Dr. Blake was Judge Caruthers' pastor at one time. Few men loved Cumberland University more than did Dr. Blake and Judge Caruthers. Both before and after the

¹ See Speer's *Prominent Tennesseans*, pp. 483-485.

Civil War, Dr. Blake was quite successful in raising money for the institution; in 1858, for the completion of the imposing University building; after the Civil War, for buildings, endowment, and current expenses.

In 1874, Dr. Blake was made Moderator of the General Assembly of his Church. He was Stated Clerk of the same from 1883 to 1896. As a teacher of Mathematics, his methods were similar to those of General A. P. Stewart, who preceded and followed him. His intellectual ability and his high Christian character made him a much respected leader among men. His articles often appeared in the newspapers, and several books of a denominational character were written by him. He was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee, March 17, 1825, and died at his home in Nashville, February 9, 1896.

One of his lifelong friends, Mr. Joseph W. Allen, of Nashville, a successful business man who lived formerly in New Orleans and in Lebanon, wrote a fine tribute of him soon after Dr. Blake's death. He said Dr. Blake never tired of telling of the beneficent influence of Judge Caruthers and his wise counsels, and that his interests and love for Cumberland University were very great. Mr. Allen added:

"If he had been a business man he would have been eminently successful, and would have accumulated a large fortune. His good judgment, his intuitive knowledge of men, his energy, industry, absolute honesty and sacred regard for truth, would have led to success in any occupation. His courtesy and kind manners made friends wherever he went."

An interesting letter from Daniel M. Grissom:

"God bless the brave old University and all connected with it." This is the last sentence in a letter written to the present writer (at that time Alumni Secretary), October 15, 1928, by Cumberland University's oldest former student at that time, Daniel Morrison Grissom, '50 College of Arts, Kirkwood, Missouri, a suburb of St. Louis. Mr. Grissom was born January 26, 1830, at Owensboro, Kentucky. Not long ago he passed way, being more than one hundred years of age.

The greater part of his life, Mr. Grissom was a newspaper reporter or editor. He was first connected with the St. Louis Evening News, and later with the St. Louis Republican, the latter being a paper which was absorbed by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He was a student in Cumberland University, 1846-48. A few years ago there was a feature article about him filling a page in several of the great dailies of the country, in which he first gives a graphic account of the report which he made of the famous Douglas and Lincoln Debate in Alton, Illinois, in 1858, and then refers to his days in Cumberland University as the happiest of his life. He remembers General A. P. Stewart, who was his teacher of Mathematics; Dr. F. R. Cossitt, a former president of the University; Governor James C. Jones and others whom he met in Lebanon.

In the letter, above referred to, Mr. Grissom says: "When your letter of October 2 was brought to me, I glanced at it and saw the postmark 'Lebanon.' I cannot describe the thrill of mixed marvel, delight, and wonder that swept through me. After leaving college, without graduating, I kept up a correspondence for several years through several friends and Professor Stewart, who sent

me the catalogues for a time. But this stopped finally, and the brave and dear old town became all but forgotten. The most delightful path I have ever trod was that from Dr. Cossitt's residence, past Josiah McClain's, past General Robert L. Caruthers', and up to the college. Among those whom I was glad to meet every day, going and coming, were Robert Hatton, that brave and conscientious soldier who met his death in a Virginia battle in our Civil War; Benjamin and R. P. Decherd, Robert Green, and his brother, Nathan. . . . God bless the brave old University and all connected with it."

Vivid memories of a Los Angeles Alumnus:

In a letter to Judge E. E. Beard in 1921, Mr. John Hyde Braly, '57 A.B., '74 A.M., Los Angeles, said: "I have before me the *Cumberland Alumnus* of April, 1921. Yesterday I looked through it again, and became much interested in the publication, and especially in the article entitled, 'Men Who Helped to Make Cumberland University Famous,' by W. P. Bone. Nearly all the names mentioned in that article are very familiar to me. I have seen, talked with, and was quite familiar with most of the men mentioned—David Lowry, Dr. Cossitt, Dr. T. C. Anderson, and others. I spent one year in the family of Dr. Anderson, and one in the home of Professor Mariner. The faces and names are passing in review before my mind now; Abram and Robert Caruthers, the Greens, General Stewart, Professor Safford, and Professor Grannis. Henry Bone, who recently died in Texas, was one of my classmates. He and I were rather particular friends. Nathan Green was a young law professor in those early days. I knew him quite well, and in recent years I corresponded

with him. He was a marvelous man. His father, the dear old Judge Green, I regarded as one of the greatest men I ever had the pleasure of knowing. He was the type of Abraham Lincoln, fully as tall, but very much finer looking.'

CHAPTER VI

DR. B. W. McDONNOLD, THE THIRD PRESIDENT

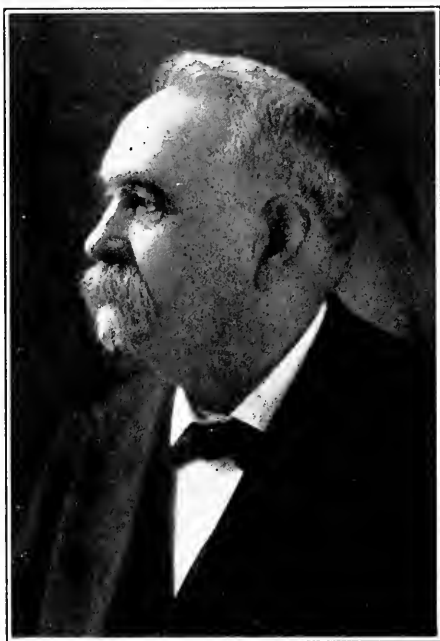
1866-73

BENJAMIN W. McDONNOLD, D.D., LL.D., was elected President of the University near the close of the year, 1866. Owing to ill health and the greatness of the task before him, President Anderson had resigned on August 24, 1866, and the Board had accepted the resignation. The presidency was then offered to General A. P. Stewart, but this offer was declined by him, because he felt that his usefulness would be greater if his labors were devoted to some other task.

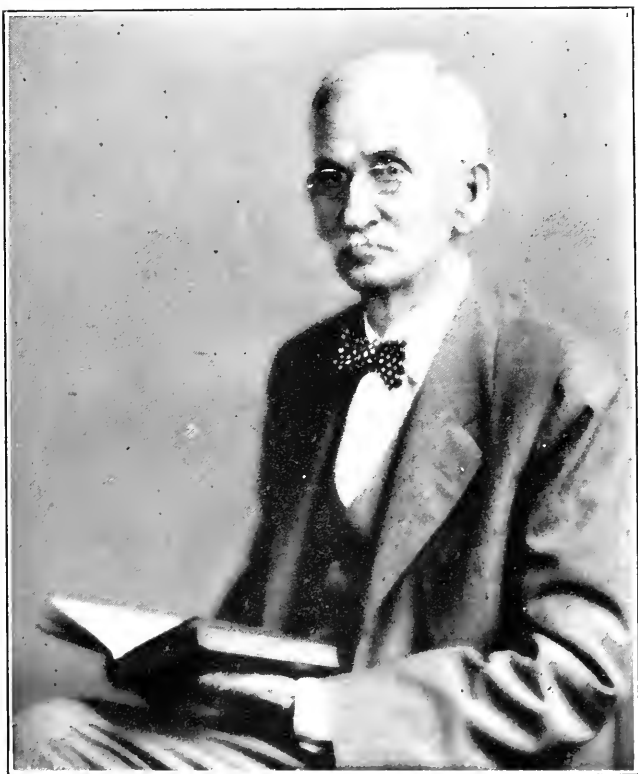
In the summer of 1866, Dr. McDonnold, who in 1860 was made Professor of Pastoral Theology in Cumberland University and who was during the early period of the Civil War pastor of the local Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was recalled to Lebanon to teach mathematics in the College of Arts. So, when Dr. Anderson resigned, Dr. Richard Beard, Dr. McDonnold, and Julius Blau were left to carry on the work of the College of Arts. The Trustees, however, had recently employed Dr. T. C. Blake to raise a building fund, and he had been pushing that work with much energy and success. He was kind and generous enough to give Dr. McDonnold much assistance in advertising the schools, in interesting fathers and mothers in the matter of sending their sons to Cumberland, and in providing the proper facilities for those students who came. These two devoted men worked long and late, and

were tireless in their labors. Dr. McDonnold advanced his own money in order to get things done, and earned the gratitude of students and friends of the University. The College of Arts matriculated one hundred and twenty students during that year. Much of this work was done before Dr. McDonnold became President, and when the institution was without a head.

The friends of the University felt that Dr. McDonnold had come upon the scene for such a time as this, the period which came almost immediately after the ravages of the Civil War. He was born on a farm March 24, 1827, in Overton County, Tennessee, less than a hundred miles east of Lebanon. When six years of age he could repeat the Church Catechism; he began to prepare for the ministry in his twelfth year; became a candidate under the care of the presbytery when he was sixteen; and memorized the entire New Testament when he was seventeen. He studied by the light of the pine-knot, or while following the plow. After studying under Thomas Calhoun, of Wilson County, and under David Cochrane, a distinguished classical teacher of West Tennessee, he became a student in Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky, where he received the A.B. degree in 1849, seven years after the establishment of Cumberland University. After teaching mathematics in Bethel Seminary a year, he succeeded Dr. Herschel S. Porter as a pastor in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained only a short time. In 1852, he went back to Bethel and taught there again for several years. His work in Lebanon in 1860 and 1861 has already been mentioned. During a part of the Civil War he served as a chaplain in the army.



EDWARD EWING BEARD, LL.D.
Treasurer, 1873-1923
Professor of Law, 1913-1923



WILLIAM DUNCAN McLAUGHLIN, LL.D.
Professor, Latin and Greek, 1870-1914

When Dr. McDonnold was recalled to Lebanon in the summer of 1866, he was thought of at first as a teacher only. But finally, after weeks of fruitless effort in the search for a president, the Trustees turned to Dr. McDonnold, who was not only teaching in the College but was also serving as pastor of the local Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The pastoral relations continuing, the church paid the greater part of his salary. The Trustees were able to pay only about four hundred dollars for his services as President. "There was no endowment, and there was no money belonging to the institution," so one said who knew the facts. The Trustees, teachers, and other friends of the University were almost filled with despair. Some one, in writing too strongly of them, says: "They were stunned and bewildered, heartbroken and without hope." It is true all endowment and other money, all buildings, with their contents, and all real estate, were gone. Only debts remained. But the institution still lived in the hearts of men, and evidence of that is given here.

It was about this time, that Dr. W. E. Ward, an alumnus of the College of Arts, and later President of Ward Seminary, of Nashville, visited the ruins of the buildings destroyed by fire in 1863 and wrote on one of the columns still standing at the time the word "*Resurgam*" (I will arise). He was voicing the faith in his own heart, and the incident gave birth to the watchword, "*E Cineribus Resurgo*" (I arise from the ashes). This Latin motto, coupled with a figure of the phoenix, the bird of immortality, was placed upon the seal of the University, where it still remains,

ever reminding the students who go out from the institution of the immortal influence of their alma mater.

While at first the situation was most discouraging and enough to try the heart of the strongest man, yet President McDonnold and others cooperating with him, shared the hopeful spirit of Dr. W. E. Ward. The President did not eat idle bread, nor did he wait for someone else to prepare an easy place for him. He worked as a man of faith who had heard the call of God; enlisted the aid and cooperation of a great many pastors and churches; and cultivated the friendship of a great many people in a wide territory. Through his wise and energetic activities, the parents of many young men to be educated had their eyes turned toward Cumberland University. In the midst of the after-the-war confusion and desolation, Dr. T. C. Blake, '54 A.B., went out into the field and secured \$30,000 in notes and cash.

But Dr. McDonnold had much more than a will to work. Men were attracted to him as soon as they heard him speak. He had a clear voice and very distinct enunciation. One easily understood and remembered what he said. His convictions easily became his hearers' convictions, so clear was the impression made, the late Chancellor Green tells us. Then, too, Dr. McDonnold was a man of extensive learning and a speaker of ability and persuasive power. He sought in every way to qualify himself for his responsibility as an educator and for the office he occupied. He was satisfied with nothing less than the best in methods of education and in gathering funds for the institution.

Chancellor Green once said that perhaps no one ever

connected with the University labored for its prosperity more than did Dr. McDonnold. He collected cash for running expenses; provided buildings for all departments; and put the entire institution in working order. In 1870-71, there were 335 students in attendance, and there was a good attendance also in the other years. In other ways also the institution was making substantial gains.

The year 1866-67 was one of the most difficult years for the University as well as for the new president. It was more difficult than 1842, the year of the beginning, when it was much easier to secure gifts for salaries and building purposes. As to the Faculty for 1866-67, the catalogue shows that the President was also Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences; Dr. Richard Beard, Professor of Latin and Greek; Julius Blau, Professor of Modern Languages; A. H. Buchanan, Professor of Mathematics; Eli G. Burney, Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek; H. S. Kennedy, Principal of the Preparatory School; Newton Jefferson Finney, teacher in the Preparatory School; T. M. Thurman, tutor. N. Green, Jr. and Henry Cooper were Professors in the Law School. Dr. Richard Beard taught the six students in the Theological School. Professor A. H. Buchanan evidently declined to serve, for, after the close of the war, he was teaching in Arkansas until 1869. After the printing of the catalogue of 1866-67, a printed slip was inserted to the effect that General A. P. Stewart had been added to the Faculty, and would teach Mathematics, and also that Professor J. M. Safford would teach the Natural Sciences. Professor Stewart remained with the Faculty for two years, or until the summer of 1869, when Professor A. H. Buchanan came back to the

University to become Professor of Mathematics. Judge R. L. Caruthers, who was always ready to help in the time of need, guaranteed the payment of Professor Buchanan's salary. General Stewart, on retirement from the work of the University, went to St. Louis to live. Later, he became the President of the University of Mississippi.

In President McDonnold's administration, no printed code of by-laws was used, such as had been used previously. The students were required, however, to be gentlemen and prepared to recite. When a student was not doing well, the parent was advised to withdraw him from the institution.

The necessity of securing permanent endowment was not forgotten. Some gifts for this purpose were secured. But they were not many, nor were they ever very large. The largest gift was from the Finley estate in 1869 and amounting to about \$15,000. In 1858 Judge Ephraim Ewing, of Russellville, Kentucky, made a donation of a piece of property in Chicago to the University for the Theological School. It was a dead expense to the University until it was sold during President McDonnold's administration. The proceeds of the sale amounted to \$12,000. When the property was first donated, the Ewing Professorship was established in the Theological School.

About the time when Dr. McDonnold became president, the Trustees decided to buy, for \$16,000, the Abram Caruthers property (later known as Divinity Hall) consisting of a large brick residence and sixty acres. They made a first payment, using a part of the building fund raised by Dr. T. C. Blake. This created some dissatisfaction, for the College of Arts was still without a permanent

home. The Trustees then turned the property over to the College of Arts for its use. But there was still a mortgage on the property; and when it was about to be sold for \$8,760, the balance due, the property was bought for the Theological School with \$8,760 of the money received for the sale of the Ewing property in Chicago. The building, known as Divinity Hall, was used by the Theological School until 1896.

Besides the subscriptions made in Lebanon for the current expenses of the University, President McDonnold raised \$2,000 or more each year by a plan called by him "Cash Endowment," which was nothing more than annual subscriptions for current expenses. It was only a temporary measure, but was nevertheless a means of carrying the institution through a difficult period. It was during this period that the University was hurt by an insurance scheme, known as the "Ball Endowment," a plan of life insurance, taken for the benefit of the University, a total of \$169,000, to be paid in ten years. By this plan some of the good friends of the University, one hundred and fifty, or more, lost some of their money, through the insolvency of an insurance company. The plan was opposed by President McDonnold, and also by Judge Nathan Green, Jr., who became his successor.

In 1869 Dr. George Tucker Stainback, a friend of the University and a pastor at Columbus, Mississippi, visited one of his parishioners, Col. Abram Murdock, and secured his promise to donate to the University the library of his father, Dr. James Murdock, formerly a Professor of Oriental Languages in Yale College. It was a library of two thousand volumes, and some of them were of ancient

date and rare value. The gift was made through the General Assembly of the Church, and the Theological School of the University established the Murdock Professorship of Church History in recognition of the gift. In fact, the gift was made on the condition that the professorship be established. It was in this period also that the libraries of Dr. A. M. Bryan, Dr. G. L. Winchester, and Dr. J. C. Bowdon were presented to the institution. In the meantime, Dr. L. C. Ransom, of Memphis, Tennessee, and Dr. J. S. Grider, of Kentucky, were doing some effective work in securing funds for the University.

In July, 1871, the Medical College of Memphis, which had been operating under its original charter for nineteen years, at this time in a building of its own, donated by the City of Memphis, became the Medical Department of Cumberland University. It had been reorganized in 1868, after some interruptions made by the Civil War. When it became a Department of Cumberland, it had only a contractual relation with the University. It had a faculty of nine professors, with Alexander Erskine, M.D., as Dean. It had a separate Board of Trustees, twelve in number, with Hon. Henry G. Smith as President. In 1871-72 there were twenty-six students, from the six states of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia, with ten graduates for the year. The connection of this Medical School with Cumberland University continued for two years, 1871-73, when it was terminated by mutual consent.

After the Civil War, it was more difficult than ever for candidates for the ministry to secure sufficient means to attend either the College of Arts or the Theological School.

Concerning this difficulty and how it was met, President McDonnold said:

"The citizens of Lebanon were no longer able to give free board to candidates for the ministry. Dr. T. C. Blake suggested the establishment of a camp for them similar to the quarters or barracks occupied by soldiers. Provisions were solicited from the surrounding churches. As many of the probationers had been soldiers in the war, this plan was the more readily adopted. A former boarding house, with several small buildings surrounding it, was purchased for \$5,000 and named Camp Blake. The money to pay for this property was secured, and an ample supply of provisions was also obtained."

This arrangement continued for a period of five years, and each year there were from fifty to seventy young men who were provided for in this way. It had the general supervision of Nathan Green, Jr., whose sympathy for such young men was unfailing.

The physical strength of President McDonnold was not equal to the strain he was under for seven years of arduous toil. Breaking in health, he resigned his office in 1873, but continued to reside in Lebanon. After a period of rest he gave himself to evangelistic work in Texas, California, and Pennsylvania. The present writer, during his student days, 1884-86, heard him preach and lecture on several occasions. By his contemporaries he was looked upon as a distinguished scholar, educator, preacher, evangelist, and writer. At the request of the Church Board of Publication he accepted the task of writing a History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He died at his home on North Cumberland Street in Lebanon February 27, 1889.

CHAPTER VII

THE FOURTH HEAD OF THE UNIVERSITY, CHANCELLOR NATHAN GREEN, JR.

1873-1902

ON August 20, 1873, the Trustees, having accepted the resignation of President B. W. McDonnold, elected Judge Nathan Green, Jr., a Professor in the Law School, as the fourth head of the University. The distinguished gentleman who so ably held this place for thirty years or more possessed rare qualities of leadership. He had a commanding presence and was much revered for his princely Christian character. His faith, courage, and high purpose inspired men with confidence, called forth the best in others, and helped to mold diverse elements into a splendid unity. It was with a new outlook for the University that the Trustees elected him to his position. By way of recognizing this fact, they took official action, and called him Chancellor rather than President. From the beginning in 1842 he had been connected with the University, in one way or another. At the time of his death, February 18, 1919, it was remembered that he had been connected with the University, as student, trustee, professor, or Chancellor, for seventy-seven years. One could well say that he lived his whole life for Cumberland.¹

Chancellor Green, son of Nathan and Mary Green, was born at Winchester, Tennessee, February 19, 1827. He registered as a student from Winchester in 1842; received the A.B. degree in 1845 and the LL.B. degree in 1849.

¹ See Speer's *Prominent Tennesseans*, pp. 435-437.



ROBERT VERRELL FOSTER, LL.D.
Professor of Theology, 1877-1909



From 1850 to 1856 he served as Trustee. In 1856 he was made a Professor of Law, which position he occupied until the day of his death. At the latter date he was referred to as the oldest alumnus. His term of service as Chancellor extended from 1873 to 1902, at which time he resigned that office. He acted as President, however, three years more, 1906-09. For twenty years he served as Dean of the Law School, and for twenty years as President of the Alumni Association. While Chancellor he added much strength to the University in all its departments, especially in the Theological School, which perhaps attained its greatest development during his administration.

When Chancellor Green assumed his office in September, 1873, the Faculty of the College of Arts was as follows: A. H. Buchanan, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; William H. Darnell, A.M., Professor of Belles-Lettres and Mental and Moral Science; William Duncan McLaughlin, A.M., Professor of Latin and Greek; John I. D. Hinds, A.M., Professor of Physical Science, French, and German. The Law Professors were Nathan Green, Jr., and Robert L. Caruthers. The Theological Professors were Richard Beard, D.D., Systematic Theology, and Rev. William H. Darnall, A.M., Church History. William J. Grannis, A.M., was the Principal of the Preparatory School. The Business College and Telegraph Institute, organized in September, 1873, had the following teachers: Rev. Thomas Toney, A.M.; J. D. Cunningham, M.Acct.; W. Howard Sutton, M.Acct.; Frank Goodman, M.Acct.; and Lizzie A. Schaut. Dr. J. M. Safford's place in the College of Arts had been taken by J. I. D. Hinds. D. S. Bodenhamer and H. T. Norman had retired from the Preparatory Faculty,

and William J. Grannis had returned to the place he had occupied before the Civil War. The Medical Department had been discontinued (1873).

The Trustees at this time were: Robert L. Caruthers, President; Joseph S. McClain, Secretary; Andrew B. Martin, Treasurer; Judge William H. Williamson, Edward I. Golladay, William H. Darnall, and Haywood Y. Riddle. James H. Britton was the Faculty Treasurer, and J. I. D. Hinds was the Librarian. There were students as follows: Freshmen, 16; Sophomores, 39; Juniors, 21; Seniors, 18; Preparatory, 70; Law, 87; Engineering, 1; Theological, 12; Business College, 96. Total, 360. There were forty-seven candidates for the ministry. At the close of the year, May 30, 1874, S. P. Chestnut, D.D., of Nashville, preached the Commencement sermon; on Wednesday evening, June 3, Major (later, Chief Justice) W. D. Beard, of Memphis, delivered the Commencement address; and on the evening of June 4, Judge W. H. Williamson, of Lebanon, delivered the address to the Alumni Society. It may be observed that this is almost the first mention of an alumni organization. It existed chiefly in name only.

Not all the work of a modern executive of a college or university was undertaken by Chancellor Green. His salary as an executive was small. Nothing was allowed to interfere with his duties or efficiency as a Professor of Law. On the other hand, he was the presiding officer always, and his supervision was over all the departments. His influence was felt on all sides: in the Faculty meetings, which were comparatively frequent; in the meetings of the Board of Trustees, where his counsel was highly valued; and before the public, which always revered him. In the

clearest and most charming English he could interpret the University to any company anywhere who might come under the sound of his voice. If the University ever needed legal counsel, it had the ablest that could be secured: Chancellor Green, Judge Robert L. Caruthers, Dr. Andrew B. Martin, and Judge Edward Ewing Beard.

All the Departments of the University had in him an influential friend. The Theological School grew most of all. Prior to the Civil War, and for a few years after it, the attendance in that School was small and the outlook was discouraging, according to the annual statements in the catalogues and in Dr. Richard Beard's account in his "Fifty Years as a Teacher." In 1873 Dr. William H. Darnall, pastor of a local church, was made Acting Professor of Church History. On September 30, 1877, Dr. S. G. Burney, R. V. Foster, A.M., and W. H. Darnall, A.M., were inaugurated as Professors in the Theological School. Dr. Darnall resigned his position at the end of one year, 1877-78. Dr. J. D. Kirkpatrick, the pastor of a church in Nashville, was elected in 1880 to take his place. In 1893 Dr. J. M. Hubbert, another Nashville pastor, was elected Dean and Professor of Pastoral Theology. Three additional professors were added in 1894.

In 1893 the following Deans were elected: Dr. J. M. Hubbert, Dean of the Theological School; Dr. J. I. D. Hinds, Dean of the College of Arts; and Judge Nathan Green, Dean of the Law School. Courses in all Departments were revised and strengthened. It will thus be seen that Chancellor Green had able assistance in carrying on the work of the University. Prof. Andrew Hays Buchanan was gaining great fame as one of the leading mathe-

maticians of the entire country, and especially in his work in the Geodetic Survey of Tennessee. Dr. Jesse S. Grider, a former student, Dr. J. D. Kirkpatrick, and Rev. E. J. McCroskey, also a former student, did some valiant service in raising funds for the University in its time of need. Nor should it be forgotten that in 1873, soon after Judge Green became Chancellor, Judge Robert L. Caruthers, the University's friend in every time of need, bought for \$10,000 the Corona Institute property on West Main Street, and presented it to the University for the use of the College of Arts. This building had been the home of a college for young women, of which institution Dr. David C. Kelley, '52 A.B., was the president. This building was the home of the College of Arts from 1873 to 1896, when this College was removed to the Memorial Hall, on the main campus.

Following in the footsteps of his illustrious father, Chancellor Green made the religion of the Man of Galilee a matter of the first importance in his life. He was a ruling elder in the local church for sixty-five years and a man of the highest integrity, always maintaining an unblemished character. Only a short time before his death he delivered his two most famous lectures. One was on the "Bible" and the other on "There Are Others." The latter was based on the Sermon on the Mount and other social teachings of Jesus and the apostles. His own life had much to do with shaping the lives of the students of the University, whether in the Law School, the Theological School, or the College of Arts. For thirty years or more he was the leader of the choir in the Presbyterian Church. He was a man of dignity and much culture, had fine

musical tastes, and was always a regular attendant at church, Sunday school, and prayer meeting. During all his public life he was a teacher in the Sunday school. His voice was frequently heard in prayer meetings, board meetings, and other church meetings. It was not a mere formality, but a conscientious habit, to attend two church services on Sunday. The sick were never forgotten by him. An ardent friend was he of ministers of religion of all churches, and always one of the most liberal supporters of the church and worthy causes. Hundreds of students were known to say that the greatest contribution to their lives came from the notable example of Chancellor Green in his religious life.

As a teacher of the law, he had no superior on American soil. His father before him was a great lawyer, a great teacher of law, and for twenty years a Judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court. His son, Grafton Green, '91 A.B., '92 LL.B., is the present Chief Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court. But neither one stands in any need of luster from the names of the other two. Nathan Green, Jr., the subject of this account, probably taught more lawyers than any other law teacher in the United States. Only a few years before Judge Green's death, United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey, a great constitutional lawyer, said to the present writer, "I regard him as the ablest teacher of law in America." He always spoke clearly, concisely, and in the purest English. His statements were arguments. His illustrations were always remembered. His teachings were burned into the consciousness of his students. Students who could not get interested in their work in other law schools "found themselves" under

Judge Green and learned the law. Every recitation was conducted on a high plane. It was a serious business. The teacher's flushed face, the fire in his eyes, and the indomitable purpose all indicated that.

Some of this teacher's time was given to writing—not to the writing of law books, as was the case with Abram Caruthers and Dr. A. B. Martin. As a popular writer he reminded one of his famous contemporary, Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, for he charmed his readers in very much the same way. His first important effort was a book entitled *The Tall Man of Winton*, in which the hero, Nat Grafton, was none other than Chancellor Green's illustrious father, Nathan Green, Sr., so long a Professor of Law in Cumberland University. Although it was a small volume, it gripped the attention of every reader. Another book was his *Sparks from a Backlog* (1891), known far and wide as a popular and interesting book, which set forth the practical philosophy of Judge Green's life. It was a collection of articles written for newspapers under his pen name, "Over Forty."

Chancellor Green was also the editor of another popular book, *Echoes from Caruthers Hall*, 1889. This was a collection of scholarly lectures delivered by members of the University Faculty in Caruthers Hall, 1884-86. The editor of these lectures concludes the book with eight sketches written by himself on "The Old Guard." These sketches are of persons who were formerly connected with the Faculty, none of whom was then living, except Dr. McDonnold. The list includes the following: Robert Looney Caruthers, Franceway Ranna Cossitt, Thomas C.

Anderson, Benjamin W. McDonnold, Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley, Richard Beard, and Nathan Green, Sr.

Cumberland University undoubtedly gained in prestige through the administration of Chancellor Green. He was a tower of strength in all the deliberations for the welfare of the University. Few men had greater insight or moved among his fellows with more tact. It was his personal influence that held all the working forces so well together in the after-the-war period. There were other great souls, however, who helped the Chancellor in his wonderful work. First of all there was Robert L. Caruthers, with whom were associated Dr. A. B. Martin and Judge E. E. Beard. In the group also was Dr. A. H. Buchanan, for a long period the mainstay of the College of Arts. With Dr. Buchanan, mention should be made of Dr. J. I. D. Hinds, Dr. W. D. McLaughlin, and Prof. E. E. Weir. Along with Dr. Richard Beard, of the Theological School, may be mentioned also Dr. W. H. Darnall, Dr. S. G. Burney, Dr. R. V. Foster, Dr. J. D. Kirkpatrick, and Dr. J. M. Hubbert.

No great effort was put forth to get students. Such a procedure was perhaps considered somewhat undignified. The students came because of the reputation and merit of the teachers. The money for current expenses was always limited. But a great and creditable work was being done all the while notwithstanding the limited resources.

From 1873 to 1878, the law classes were taught in Corona Hall. The growth in attendance was such as to make more adequate quarters imperative. In 1877 Judge Robert L. Caruthers gave to the University a deed to the lot on which Caruthers Hall now stands. In addition he

gave \$10,000 for the erection of a suitable building which was to contain recitation rooms for the Law School, a large room for a library, and an auditorium which was to be used for University exercises and for other public purposes. The leading spirit in raising the additional \$25,000 or more for the building was Judge E. E. Beard, the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. To him the credit is to be given for carrying the project through. Excepting a liberal gift from Mrs. James W. Hoggatt, of Clover Bottom Farm, Donelson, Tennessee, all the money was raised in Lebanon, mostly from the immediate friends of the University.

Another wonderful enterprise carried through during Chancellor Green's administration was the building of Memorial Hall, which has a present-day value of \$200,000. First a campus of fifty-five acres was secured on the southwestern border of the town. This was in 1892, and the corner stone for the new building was laid in that year. The occasion was regarded by all as a very important one. The University was soon to begin its work on a new campus, in a new building, and on a larger scale. A great throng was present, and an interesting program, consisting of addresses and music, was carried out. The main address of the occasion was made by Baxter P. Fullerton, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the Lucas Avenue Church, St. Louis, Missouri.

The plan of the building was drawn by Dr. J. I. D. Hinds, Professor of Chemistry, who gave much time to the carrying forward of the entire enterprise. The architect was Col. W. C. Smith, well-known citizen of Nashville, and a friend of the University. The construction of

the building was held up from time to time because of a lack of funds.

The Treasurer believed in the policy of "paying as you go," a policy which he could not quite adhere to toward the end. Not a great while after the completion of the building it was announced that the sum of twenty thousand dollars or more was due the contractors. The greater part of the money previously used in the construction of the building had been raised in Lebanon, and Lebanon had been apparently drained dry. In a small way a crisis had been reached. The remainder of the money must of necessity be raised by a certain time. It was simply a question of getting \$20,000 more from people who thought they had already done their utmost.

Those present at a meeting called to consider the situation included nine Trustees, six members of the Theological Faculty, six or eight members of the College Faculty, two members of the Law Faculty, two members of the Preparatory School Faculty, and the financial agent. At the beginning of the discussion there were only four present who believed the amount could be raised. Judge E. E. Beard, the Treasurer, believed it could be done. He made a great appeal to that effect. It deeply stirred and convinced all present. The entire company was finally unanimous in saying, "We can raise the money, and we will." In a few minutes \$10,000 or more was subscribed. The financial agent, Rev. E. J. McCroskey, went into the field and soon found ten persons who gave \$1,000 each in cash. In a short time the whole amount due on the building was paid. The sky was opened and the light shone through. On other occasions as well the same thing has happened.

Men of faith, grit, and industry can carry the load of a great cause with God's help and blessing.

Memorial Hall was first occupied in September, 1896. The College of Arts had the whole of the first floor, the Theological School, the second. The third floor was left in an unfinished condition until several years later, when it was finished, gradually as the needs arose, at a cost of \$10,000 or more. At first it was heated by stoves, but several years later it was heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Mrs. E. J. Hale, of Morristown, Tennessee, gave \$1,000 for furniture and other equipment for the Theological library. For that reason it was named the Hale Library. Mr. D. E. Mitchell gave \$3,000 to the Reference Library of the College of Arts, and this was called the Mitchell Library. The University offices and the Chemistry Laboratory were on the first floor. Later, the Chemistry Laboratory was moved to the third floor, where it is at present. The College Chapel was built in chapel form, but not as a separate building. It was an extension of the central section, western side, of Memorial Hall. The acoustic properties of the chapel proved to be bad, and for this reason it was later converted to gymnasium purposes. The Athletic Field was located at first (1896) on the northwestern section of the campus. Later (1922) it was moved to the southwestern section.

In 1896 Mrs. R. J. (Angelina) McDaniel, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, left a bequest of \$20,000 to the Theological School. Mrs. Sarah Blakey, also of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, made a gift of \$14,000 to the endowment of the College of Arts. The College of Arts also received the sum of \$12,000 from the estate of Mrs. Margaret Cham-

bers, of Missouri. Mrs. James W. Hoggatt, Donelson, Tennessee, had earlier in Chancellor Green's administration made generous gifts to the University, besides the gift previously mentioned.

It was during Chancellor Green's administration that Judge E. E. Beard presented to the University the library of his father, Dr. Richard Beard, who for twenty-eight years had been Professor of Systematic Theology. Later, the library of Dr. J. D. Kirkpatrick, for fifteen years Professor of Church History, was presented by his widow.

In 1886 the Lebanon College of Young Ladies was organized, with Prof. Benjamin S. Foster, a brother of Dr. R. V. Foster, as its president. This institution had no connection with Cumberland University until 1894, when it became the Cumberland University Annex. The two schools were still under separate charters and management, but had a contractual relation with each other. The relation continued until 1898, when it was, by mutual consent, dissolved.

Cumberland University itself was a school for young men exclusively until 1897, when it became co-educational. Since Cumberland took that step, one has scarcely ever heard an objection. Many of the best institutions in the country had already become co-educational. Oberlin College was the first to become so (1830). The young women have held as many first places in scholarship as the young men.

The catalogue material for all departments and schools have had their place in the University catalogue from the dates of their organizations. The Law School also printed a separate catalogue from 1848 to 1860, in 1868, and from

1898 to the present time. The Theological School printed a separate catalogue from 1895 to 1909.

Chancellor Green did not believe in a multiplicity of rules. He laid down general principles and expected every young man to be a gentleman. In the catalogue of 1881, the College Code, as it was called, was printed as follows: *Semper praesens, semper paratus*. From 1881 to 1917, this statement, or one like it, appeared in the catalogue each year.

Ex-Chancellor Green again became associated with the University in an administrative capacity. In 1906 he was elected as Acting President, and served three years.

CHAPTER VIII

TEACHERS IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS

1873-1909

THE College of Arts was the oldest part of the University, and around it as a center each of the other departments took its place. It will be appropriate here to give some account of the leading teachers in the College of Arts during Chancellor Green's administration of nearly thirty years.

Cumberland's greatest mathematician, and one of its chief pillars of strength, was Andrew Hays Buchanan, LL.D., who received the A.B. degree from the University in 1853. He was elected August 2, 1854, during the administration of President Anderson, to the chair of Civil Engineering, and remained in this position until the early spring of 1862. From 1862 to 1865 he was topographical engineer of Generals Braxton Bragg and Joseph E. Johnston, in which field he did distinguished service. From 1866 to 1869 he taught school in Arkansas. He was born in Boonsboro, Arkansas, June 28, 1828, and died in Lebanon, Tennessee, August 11, 1914.¹

In 1869 during the administration of President McDonnold he was again made Professor of Mathematics and Engineering, in which position he remained until June 3, 1911. It will be seen that his actual teaching experience in connection with the University extended over a period of about fifty years, the greater part of which was during the administration of Chancellor Green.

¹ See Speer's *Prominent Tennesseans*, pp. 148, 149.

During a period of twenty years, 1876-96, under the direction of the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, he spent each year the four months' vacation season in the triangulation of Tennessee. It is said that the accuracy and satisfactoriness of this work was not excelled in any other state in the Union. It is also said that on account of the high regard for him throughout the country, Professor Buchanan had flattering calls to some of the larger institutions. But none of these calls could tempt him away from Cumberland, so great was his loyalty to his own institution. Cumberland was never able to pay more than a small salary, but he worked on and on faithfully, never losing faith in the enterprise with which he was connected and always feeling that his principal reward was in the splendid lives he was helping to mold in Cumberland for service in the Kingdom of God and our great country.

In 1902-03 Professor Buchanan was again employed by the Government, this time to establish the line between the States of Virginia and Tennessee, a work which further enhanced his reputation. His reports were never questioned. He was the author of a textbook on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

Professor Buchanan put truth and accuracy and moral conviction above everything else. With Henry Clay Trumbull, Robert E. Speer, Thomas H. Huxley, and others, he believed that a lie, when properly defined, was never justifiable. His faithfulness in his church life has been scarcely ever excelled. He was a ruling elder and a Sunday-school teacher for fifty years. He had a great mind and only the loftiest aims in life. Included in the

many honors heaped upon him was the LL.D. degree bestowed by Lincoln University, Lincoln, Illinois.

In the list of Cumberland's most famous teachers was William Duncan McLaughlin, A.B., of the Class of 1868. Throughout his life he was a tireless and brilliant student, and it was not long until his studies led to the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees, which he received from Cumberland. He became Adjunct Professor of Latin and Greek in Cumberland University, July 22, 1870, and continued in this position until August 17, 1872, on which date he was made full Professor of these languages. In this department he labored without interruption until June 3, 1914, when he retired, to reside with relatives in Birmingham, Alabama. In 1920 he returned to the University and taught one year more. He was born in Bessemer, Alabama, March 11, 1847, and died in Birmingham, December 25, 1934. His body was buried in the city cemetery, Lebanon, Tennessee.

In June, 1923, he received from Cumberland University the degree of Doctor of Laws, of which honor he was eminently worthy. He was a general favorite with college students, and unusually successful in inspiring his students to become lovers of the ancient classics, in the atmosphere of which he revelled. In June, 1885, and in June, 1893, Professor McLaughlin's classes in Greek reproduced quite successfully plays written by classic Greek authors, using the original text. He was an elder in the church, a Sunday-school teacher, and a much beloved citizen.

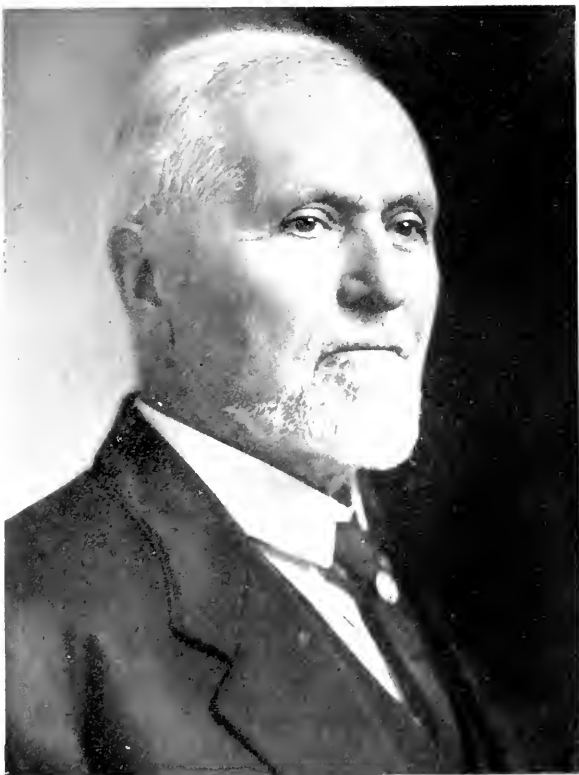
Dr. John Iredell Dillard Hinds, as an educator, chemist, author, and college administrator, added much to the influence and fame of Cumberland University. He was one

of the best-known and most influential Presbyterian laymen in the South. The many students who once sat in his classes and honored his attainments and character are scattered far and wide over the nation.

This eminent and scholarly teacher was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, December 17, 1847, and died March 4, 1921, in Nashville. From Piney Grove, Arkansas, he came to Cumberland University in 1871. From this institution he received the A.B. degree in 1873, and the LL.D. degree in 1903. The Ph.D. degree was received from Lincoln University, Illinois. He was a graduate student in the University of Berlin in 1880-81, and a graduate student in Harvard in 1882.

Dr. Hinds was Professor of Chemistry and Biology in Cumberland University, 1873-99; the Dean of the College of Arts of Cumberland University, 1894-99; Professor of Chemistry in the University of Nashville, and Peabody College for Teachers, 1899-1911; and Dean of the Peabody College for Teachers, 1907-11. During the last year of this period he was the Acting President of that institution. He returned to Cumberland University in 1911 and served as Professor of Chemistry until June 3, 1914. From 1914 to 1917 he taught the science subjects in the Castle Heights School. After that time he served as the metallurgist of the Southland Exploration Company and as the Chemist for the State of Tennessee. In 1921 he became a resident of Nashville.

Quite numerous were his religious, educational, and scientific interests. He was a member of the International Sunday School Lesson Committee, 1884-1902; the Superintendent of Platform for the Monteagle (Tennessee) As-



ANDREW BENNETT MARTIN, LL.D.
President of Board, 1882-1920
Professor of Law, 1878-1920



sembly, 1891-1902; a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Chemical Society; a member of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; a member of the World's Congress of Applied Chemistry; a member of the Advisory Council of the Simplified Spelling Board; a member of the Simplified Spelling Society of Great Britain; and a member of the Author's League of America.

While in Cumberland he was too busy to write much. He went to Peabody that he might write more. He was the author of *The American System of Education*, 1884; *The Use of Tobacco*, 1900; *Charles Darwin*, 1900; *Inorganic Chemistry*, 1902; *Chemistry by Experiment*, 1902; *Qualitative Analysis*, 1910. Dr. Hinds was also a frequent contributor to scientific and literary journals, including the *Journal of the American Chemistry Society* and the *London Chemistry News*.

It will be seen that Dr. Hinds' studies and labors covered a wide range. His learning was extensive in character, and yet exact and profound. Those who knew him remember him for the simplicity of his life, the quietness of his demeanor, his great and untiring industry, and for the many good traits and the sterling qualities of his character. He was an elder in the local church, and for many years the superintendent of the Sunday school.

Edward Ellis Weir, '77 A.B., became the Professor of English and Philosophy in 1880. Later, in 1893, he became the Professor of Philosophy, which position he retained until his resignation in 1909. He was born in Ashbysburg, Kentucky, October 15, 1854. Two of his brothers, so favorably known to the student body, were

merchants in Lebanon, and one of his sons is a teacher in Berea College. Few men were better qualified than Professor Weir. He had a wide acquaintance in the fields of ancient and modern philosophy. Although a diligent student always, he had unusual devotion to his pupils. He was an elder in the local church and a teacher in the Sunday school. In 1909 he removed with his family to Oklahoma City, where he died September 21, 1917. His death was due to a street car accident.

Prof. Isaac W. P. Buchanan, Ph.D., son of Dr. A. H. Buchanan, became Professor of Pure Mathematics in 1893. He resigned his position in 1902 to become the Headmaster of the newly established Castle Heights School, which he aided in founding. He was born in Cane Hill, Arkansas, April 18, 1866. The greater part of his life has been spent in Lebanon. From Cumberland University, which to a wonderful extent is linked with his father's name, he received the A.B. degree in 1885 and the Ph.D. degree in 1892. For one year he was head of a boys' school in Gallatin, Tennessee, 1888-89; the Professor of Mathematics, Lincoln University, Illinois, 1889-91; and Principal of Fort Worth High School, 1891-93. Later he studied in Harvard University a year.

As a teacher, he was eminently qualified and popular with his students. In the field of Civil Engineering he showed considerable talent. For many years he assisted his noted father in the Geodetic Survey of Tennessee. In the field of invention he had considerable success. He is a musician, a choir leader, a church officer, and has been for a long period a teacher in the Sunday school. He resides in

Lebanon, and is a teacher in the Castle Heights Military Academy.

Laban Lacy Rice, A.M., Ph.D., became Professor of English Language and Literature in 1894. From Cumberland he received the A.B. degree in 1891 and the Ph.D. degree in 1894. He was the son of L. M. Rice, a tobacco merchant of Louisville, Kentucky. He was born in Dixon, Kentucky, October 14, 1870. In 1897 he became associate editor of the church paper in Nashville. Two years later he returned to the Professorship of English Language and Literature in Cumberland, which work he pursued with ability and vigor until June, 1906, when he became Headmaster of Castle Heights School.

Professor Rice showed much ability and insight in the field of English Literature. In 1904 he was Professor of English in the Peabody Summer School. In later years he published several interesting and well-written books. In 1902 he was the editor of *The Cumberland Presbyterian Quarterly*, a magazine of Religion, Philosophy, Science, and Literature. In his student days, he and his brother, Cale Young Rice, were Cumberland's star athletes. For many years he was president of the Cumberland Athletic Association. He was always interested in Y. M. C. A. work. For several years he was a member of State Y. M. C. A. Executive Committee. For a number of years, too, he served as an elder in the church and as the superintendent of the Sunday school. He owns a summer camp for girls, and has his residence, in Mayland, Tennessee.

James Smartt Waterhouse, A.M., became Assistant Professor of Biology in 1898, which position he occupied two years. In 1900 he became Professor of Chemistry and

Biology, in which work he continued until his untimely death in 1909. Although one of the youngest members of the Faculty, he was entrusted to a large extent with the direction of the affairs of the College of Arts. He was one of the choicest spirits ever connected with the University.

This comparatively young educator was discreet, tactful, alert, and untiring in his industry; and was an indispensable factor, so it seemed to many, in the ongoing of the College. He was loved, honored, and willingly followed by all. They knew that he would always be on guard if any vital interest was at stake. Much did he have to do with the successful direction of athletics and with the religious work carried on by the student body. The church, too, had in him an ardent worker. His taking away at the time of his highest usefulness was an irreparable loss to the University.

Cale Young Rice, A.M., was Professor of English Language and Literature in Cumberland University two years, 1896-98. He received the A.B. degree from Cumberland University with the Class of 1893, and later, 1896, received the A.M. degree from Harvard University. He was one of Cumberland's most famous athletes. Since leaving Cumberland he has devoted himself to literary pursuits. He has published several volumes of poems, and has taken a position in the front rank of Southern writers. He resides in Louisville, Kentucky.

The following is an incomplete list of his books of poems: *From Dusk to Dusk*, 1898; *With Omar*, 1900; *Song Surf*, 1900; *Nirvana Days*, 1908; *Many Gods*, 1910; *Charles di Tocca* (poetic drama), 1903; *David* (poetic drama), 1904; also plays and lyrics, including, *Yolanda of*

Cyprus, 1906; *A Night in Avignon*, 1907; *The Immortal Lure*, 1911; *Porzia*, 1913. The author is a member of the Poetry Society of America and also a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

Clara Earle, A.B., A.M. (Arkansas), received her college and university education before coming to Cumberland in 1902 to be the head of the Department of Modern Languages. She received the A.B. degree from the University of Arkansas; spent some time in study in Paris, France; and was well equipped for her work. She is the daughter of a famous father, the late F. R. Earle, D.D., of Cane Hill College, Arkansas. During her connection with Cumberland she was the Dean of Women, and was a useful member of the College Faculty. Her work with Cumberland was continued until June, 1914. Since that time she has been connected with the College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Arkansas.

Charles Hulin Kimbrough, A.M., Ph.D., was a talented and efficient worker for the University. From 1904 to 1914 he was the Professor of English Language and Literature in the College of Arts. Besides his assistance in carrying on the work of the College was invaluable. He was a native of Alabama, but he came to Cumberland as a student from Texas. From Cumberland University he received the A.B. degree in 1903; the A.M. degree in 1905; and the Ph.D. degree in 1911. In 1903-04 he was a student in the Theological School of the University. Not many have excelled him as an instructor. He made a wonderful impression upon his students, whether in the classroom or out of it. After leaving Cumberland he be-

came a Professor of English Literature in the University of Tulsa, and also the Dean of the College of Arts.

Kate Adelle Hinds, daughter of the late Dr. J. I. D. Hinds, was the Professor of Chemistry and Biology in Cumberland University from 1909 to 1911. She received from Cumberland the A.B. degree in 1904; the A.M. degree in 1906; and the Ph.D. degree in 1910. She is Mrs. Willard H. Steele. Her husband is one of the chief surgeons of Chattanooga. At the time of this writing (1933) she is the Regent for Tennessee of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHAPTER IX

DAVID EARLE MITCHELL, THE FIFTH PRESIDENT

1902-06

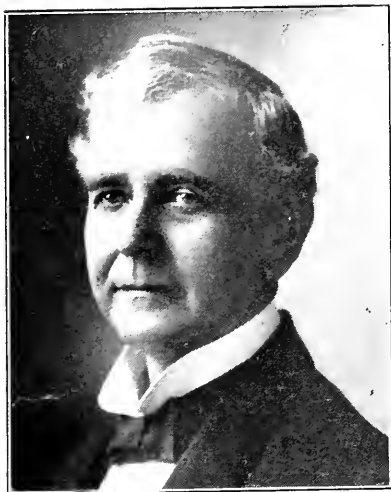
DAVID EARLE MITCHELL, the fifth head of the University, became President in the summer of 1902, soon after receiving the A.B. degree from the University. Out of deference to his predecessor, he asked to be called President instead of Chancellor. The Trustees, accordingly, changed the title of the office. The new President was a Pennsylvanian, having been born in Monongahela City, February 7, 1876. In 1893 he was graduated from the State Normal at California, and was then principal of the high school at Roscoe. From 1895 to 1900 he was editor of a paper in Uniontown and an extensive dealer in coal and iron properties. He came to Cumberland as a business man of considerable experience. His young wife came with him, and both were valuable additions to the church, school, and community.

Mr. Mitchell was the youngest man the Trustees had ever honored with the presidency of the University. Nevertheless, they believed in him and in his business ability. A business man such as he and one who had already established friendly relations with men of influence in the business world would most likely prove to be a suitable leader at this time. Even before his graduation from the University in 1902, Mr. Mitchell placed a \$3,000 heating plant in Memorial Hall and \$3,000 worth of new books and furnishings in the Reference Library of the Col-

lege of Arts. In 1903 he gave a similar amount for the interior of the unfinished College Chapel. The General Assembly of the Church which was meeting that year in Nashville came out to Lebanon to be present at the dedication of this Chapel.

In 1903 Dr. Mitchell led the way also in the erection, at a cost of \$50,000, of the Men's Dormitory. Of this amount, \$8,000 was his own contribution. All told, his contributions to the University in money have amounted to about \$50,000, besides his own salary. For four years he paid from his own purse the salary of the Dean of the Theological School, and for a year or two paid the principal part of the salary of a professor in the College of Arts. For two years, 1902-04, he paid the salary of the Registrar, Paris Marion Simms, '99 A.B., '02 B.D. The University Office was furnished with much better equipment, and much work was done in promoting the welfare of the University.

The Registrar carried on an extensive correspondence for two years with alumni, gathering up much material for an alumni office which was not yet in existence. All of this work was inspired by President Mitchell. He believed in keeping in touch with the alumni, in order to enlist their interest in the University, to secure their co-operation in the upbuilding of the institution, and also to let them know that the institution wishes to render a valuable service to them. He was always devising plans by which needy and promising students could get an education. As much as any other this leader seemed to understand and to be in sympathy with the young people whose history and associations led them to choose Cumberland University as their



DEAN J. I. D. HINDS, Ph.D.



PROFESSOR E. E. WEIR



PRINCIPAL W. J. GRANNIS



DEAN J. R. HENRY, D.D.



DAVID EARLE MITCHELL
President, 1902-1906



alma mater. Seeing these young people, he was impressed all the more with the need for supporting and extending the work of the institution.

President Mitchell was interested in all departments of the University. He neglected no one of them in his thinking or in his plans. It was chiefly through him that Dr. J. R. Henry came to the Theological School as Dean and Professor of Practical Theology. The same interest was shown in the coming of Dr. R. G. Pearson as Professor of English Bible in the Theological School. He took the lead in establishing a School of Music in the University, with Prof. Eugene Feuchtinger and his assistants in charge. Much of the equipment for this department was supplied by him.

It was during his administration that athletics occupied a much larger place in the student activities and that Cumberland had its most famous football team, the one which defeated the teams of the foremost institutions of learning in the South.

The church, the Sunday school, the Y. M. C. A., and other religious organizations had an earnest supporter in President Mitchell. He became the teacher of the largest Men's Bible Class the Lebanon Presbyterian Church ever had. The class was named for him. He led the way in sending a missionary to Japan and another to China. His interest was shown in the daily College Chapel service. The Church Union consummated in 1906 was ardently supported by him.

The work of President Mitchell was more than one man could carry. Being much absorbed in business, he was away from the institution much of the time. His work at

home was so arranged that much of it could be carried on by others. In 1906 he resigned his position as the head of the University. But, for a number of years thereafter, he continued his labors for it. In 1911 he paid for the inside work of the present College Chapel. Much work for the Alumni Association was done by him. He was the president of it for a number of years, 1914 to 1922. Much credit is due him for suggestions and help in starting the *Cumberland Alumnus*, the alumni magazine. All told, he gave about \$1,200 for the support of this magazine. It is that kind of help and co-operation that makes history, and it is the kind that Cumberland needs to supply better facilities for the eager and promising students of to-day and to-morrow. Since leaving Cumberland, Mr. Mitchell has devoted himself to business pursuits.

ACTING PRESIDENT GREEN

1906-09

President Mitchell was followed by the highly honored and respected former Chancellor Green, who was now called upon to act as President. This he kindly consented to do, although his duties in the Law School had come to be more arduous. For three years, 1906-09, he continued to be the presiding officer, conferred all the degrees, and kept administrative matters going in the right direction, to the delight of all.

This untiring servant of the University kept up his connection with it to the day of his death, February 18, 1919. On the morning of that day he met his class in Real Property. His mental powers continued unabated to the end. His students continued under the spell of his

eloquence as long as he taught. On the evening of the day just referred to, after pleasant conversation with his son and others, he lay down quietly to sleep, and so passed away. His taking away was universally mourned. A great throng gathered at his burial, and many tributes were paid. The length of his service for the University has not been equaled by any other who ever served the institution. The Green Memorial Fund was established in his honor.

His lifelong colleague, Dr. A. B. Martin, for nearly forty years President of the Board, paid him this tribute: "By the faith of one man only, Judge Robert L. Caruthers, the University, in its three main departments, was established. And by the faith of one many only (Judge Nathan Green, Jr.), it survived the wreck of four years of bloody strife. It is the faith in the souls of such men that holds the world up and moves it forward. I remember those dark days of doubt. I cannot forget his heroic struggles and his determination to set the University in all its departments upon its feet again."

Dr. Martin, in his tribute, called attention to Chancellor Green's rugged character, to the resemblance to his noted father, and to his delicacy of feeling, gentleness of speech, and esthetic taste. He was a peacemaker, a comforter of the sorrowing, a lover of music and flowers. A man of wide learning was he, a profound lawyer, upright, wise in counsel, pure-minded, loving, and beloved. His life of seventy-seven years in Lebanon left its impress for good. "He was the noblest Roman of them all."

The Nashville *Banner* said: "Judge Green was about the grandest and most extraordinary old man Tennessee ever

produced, and no institution in the State has done more for its credit than the Law School of Cumberland University. Judge Green's memory deserves the highest honor at the hands of Tennessee and such a historic, widely known institution over which he so long presided is an asset to the State which its people should take care to preserve. His continuance in active work was longer than that of Gladstone, 'the grand old man of history.' "

On account of the Church Union, which took place in 1906, the charter was amended in 1907 so as to give the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America the right to confirm or reject the election of trustees, with the requirement added that three-fourths of the trustees shall be members of that Church.

CHAPTER X

WINSTEAD PAINE BONE, THE SIXTH PRESIDENT

1909-14

ON June 3, 1909, Dr. W. P. Bone, who had filled the chair of New Testament Greek and Interpretation in the Theological School from 1894 to 1909, and had served as Dean of the same from 1906 to 1909, became the sixth President of the University. He served in this position from June, 1909, to June, 1914.

Dr. Bone had been offered this position in April, 1909, not long after the adverse decision given by the Tennessee Supreme Court, April 3, 1909, on the validity of the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America consummated in May, 1906. This was an unexpected decision. All the other State Supreme Courts, twelve or more, and the United States Supreme Court decided the Church Union was valid. Some of the ablest lawyers in the country had assured the two Church Committees on Union that the civil courts would sustain them. In entire good faith on both sides the Church Union had been consummated. It was a serious step to take, and much was involved in it. It was a matter of some moment in the history of both churches.

In the important case referred to, Cumberland University was not a litigant, but it later proved to be true that the institution was destined to be the chief sufferer from the adverse decision. One cannot easily calculate the hurt

and injury which immediately came to the University, and the harm has continued to this day. No other institution in the group to which it belonged was crippled as much or in the same way. The situation was without a parallel elsewhere. It was a time when "Good Samaritan" friends had the opportunity of performing a great service.

Without much delay three lawsuits involving the title to all the property of the University were brought against it, and they were quietly left hanging over the institution for four years. Two suits were brought in the state courts and one in the Federal Court to test the title to the property. They were brought by the opponents of the Church Union. The long wait made all the work of the institution more difficult. The President of the University was compelled to spend much of his time for several years convincing the alumni, friends, and the general public that the institution could and must be maintained.

The suits against the University were never brought to trial. The litigants who brought the suits made several proposals for a settlement. They finally came with a proposal to release all claim to the property of the University or any Department of it on the condition that the Trustees of the University pay \$37,500 to the legal representatives of those claiming to be the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The Trustees, feeling that the University had been hurt too much already by the delay, reluctantly agreed to accept the proposition when ratified by the General Assembly of those claiming to be the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, meeting in May, 1913. The result of the proposal and ratification, on the terms mentioned, was

an agreed decree in the Chancery Court, Lebanon, Tennessee, July 9, 1913.

This settlement came something more than ten years after the official launching of the Union Movement and more than seven years after the consummation of the Union itself. This long period of waiting, during which little or nothing could be done to increase the financial strength of the institution, was a supreme test of the loyalty and devotion of those connected with the University. Nevertheless, they did not waver at any time, but toiled on, and made progress.

But the cloud had undoubtedly a golden lining. First of all the Trustees proved faithful to their trust, and were more determined than ever to further in every way possible the work of the institution. They had unwavering faith in a great cause and the altruistic spirit of the teachings of the Master in their hearts. There were many others also who gave whole-hearted co-operation. Baptists, Methodists, and others gave hearty assurance of their willingness to help. This offer was not in words only, but was also expressed in deeds which were highly appreciated.

Then, too, the President had great faith in the Church which the Union made. He had been a member of the Church Union Committee, 1905-06. He had been personally assured by members of the two Committees that the Union would prove a great blessing to Cumberland University. Dr. Edgar A. Elmore, of Chattanooga, who was a speaker at the Synod of Tennessee in 1906, said it was now possible for Cumberland to be abundantly provided for. Then Dr. Robert Mackenzie, the genial Secretary of the College Board of the Presbyterian Church in the United

States of America, in his New York office and on other occasions, assured the President of the University that Cumberland would in a substantial way come into its own. He said the alumni should be organized and preparation made for a better day, and this was done. The response to these efforts was good enough to convince those in charge of the institution that their labors would not be in vain.

Owing to the inability of the Theological School to secure adequate funds for conducting its work, it was discontinued by action of the Trustees in 1909. It was surrounded by conditions for which the Trustees were not responsible. If funds were available, that School could be set up again. Not counting the theological students in the catalogue of 1909, there were 249 students in the University that year. In the catalogue of 1914, five years later, there were 392 students, a gain of 143.

When Dr. Bone became President in June, 1909, there was a deficit of \$1,500 in the College of Arts and a deficit of \$500 in the Theological School at the time it was discontinued; and these amounts were added to the budget to be raised.

While the salaries in the College of Arts were small, they were all increased in 1909, and they were guaranteed for the first time in the history of the University. The President asked the Board of Trustees that this be done, and that the salaries of additional persons be added to the budget.

During this period the President had the wise counsel of members of the Board, and especially of the Board's Treasurer, Judge Edward Ewing Beard. A conservative



WINSTEAD PAINE BONE, LL.D.
President, 1909-1914

course was pursued. The tuition and other fees and interest on endowment went as far as possible toward paying current expenses, and the President raised the rest, with the exception of the timely aid from the Church Board of Education. The Board of Trustees borrowed no money during the five-year period. All attorneys' fees due because of the litigation on account of the Church Union and all salaries and all other expenses were paid; also, the \$2,000 in the form of a previous deficit above referred to. The institution owed nothing on June 3, 1914. There was some money left in the treasury on that date for the next administration, some of which was used in improving the Athletic Field.

During the five-year period referred to, some gifts were made to the University. Two gifts amounting to \$5,600 were added to the endowment. One was a gift of \$5,000 from Mrs. D. Willis James, of New York City. The other was a gift of \$600 from an estate in Texas. In addition to this, Mrs. I. H. Goodnight, Franklin, Kentucky, deeded a piece of land to the University which was later sold for \$4,200. During this period also the University received from the United States Court of Claims at Washington, D. C., the sum of \$8,000 as damages for the occupancy of the University buildings by Federal soldiers in 1863. The President was instrumental in securing a gift of \$30,000 from Mr. J. C. Biles, a Presbyterian elder of McMinnville, Tennessee. This sum was written into his will, but was not turned over until his death several years later. It is very apparent that it would have been unwise to solicit immediate gifts of endowment during the first four years of Dr. Bone's administration, while the title to all the

property of the institution was being contested. He was instructed by the Trustees not to do so.

From 1909 to 1914, the Law School had a larger number of students than it had had during any previous period in its history. While this much could not be said of the other departments, there was a good increase in them also. From 1907 to 1913, the University successfully entertained each year a splendid Bible Conference, the greatness of which is remembered still. As a rule about one hundred and fifty persons outside of Lebanon attended the conference.

During this period two valuable teachers were added to the Faculty of the College of Arts. One of them was Professor Walter Hugh Drane, A.M., formerly Dean of the College of Engineering, University of Mississippi. He came as the successor of Professor A. H. Buchanan, who resigned in June, 1911. He remained with Cumberland as the Professor of Mathematics from September, 1911, to June, 1924. Professor Drane was eminently qualified for his work, and was always a popular teacher. He was well acquainted with the methods of school administration and had a good conception of the objectives of education. His counsel was valuable in Faculty meetings and in the efforts to improve the college curriculum. He was a Presbyterian elder. In 1923 he resigned to take a professorship in Austin College, Texas, and to become Dean of the College there.

The other teacher was Homer Allin Hill, A.M., Professor of Biology, who began his work in Cumberland in 1912 and continued until June, 1918. Professor Hill later be-

came Acting President, and further reference will be made to him.

After June 3, 1914, when Dr. Bone's term as President ended, he became Professor of Bible, Philosophy, and Ethics in the College of Arts, in which position he still continues to labor.

CHAPTER XI
PRESIDENT
SAMUEL ANDREW COILE, THE SEVENTH

1914-16

IN February, 1914, the Board of Trustees acted on the resignation of President W. P. Bone, the resignation to take effect on June 3, 1914. At the same meeting of the Board, Samuel Andrew Coile, D.D., became the President-elect, his term of office to begin June 3, 1914. It was on this date that Dr. Coile's inauguration took place.

Dr. Coile had been the pastor of the Lebanon Presbyterian Church for seven years, 1907-14, and had been during this period one of the popular and effective leaders in church work in the State, giving special attention to the promotion of Foreign Mission work. When the local congregation lost its church house through the adverse decision of the Tennessee Supreme Court on the Church Union, Dr. Coile proved to be a strong and effective leader in the erection, at a cost of \$40,000, of the new church building on West Main Street.

From 1901 to 1907 Dr. Coile had served as President of Tusculum College, an institution situated about 250 miles east of Lebanon. He had been successful in interesting persons of wealth in Tusculum College so as to secure several large gifts for that institution. Dr. Coile was a good speaker, a clear thinker, and was much interested in religious and educational work. One of the first steps taken by President Coile was to ask the Board of Trustees to

have the charter of the University changed so that the membership in the Board might be increased from nine to fifteen. This change was duly made in 1914. Some changes were made also in the Faculty list.

Oscar Newton Smith, A.M. (Princeton), a teacher of Modern Languages and one of the Headmasters at the Castle Heights School, was made Professor of Latin Language and Literature and Dean of the College of Arts. Peyton Ward Williams, A.M. (Alabama), was made Professor of English Language and Literature. After serving one year, he was followed by Professor E. L. Stockton, A.M., who remained in this position until his election to the presidency.

Dr. W. P. Bone, A.M., was made Professor of Biblical Literature and Greek. Herman F. Schnirel, A.M., became the Professor of Modern Languages. Professor Schnirel was followed in 1915 by W. Patton Graham, a graduate of Emory and Henry, who had received the A.M. degree from the University of Virginia. He had studied at the University of Grenoble in France, and at Chicago University. He remained two years with the University, 1915-17. James Otto Graham, B.S. (Clemson), M.S. (University S. C.), became Professor of Chemistry, remaining with the University four years, 1914-18.

President Coile added a department of Home Economics with Anna Augusta Weigel, A.M. (Tennessee), in charge. This proved for a time to be a popular department. Rooms in Memorial Hall were supplied with good equipment for this work. Miss Weigel served only one year and was followed by Mildred Hungerford for one year.

During President Coile's administration the net attend-

ance of students was increased from 392 to 416. Some improvements were made in the department of athletics. A new grandstand was built on the athletic field. The presbyteries and synods were visited, and their co-operation asked. All student activities had the President's sympathy and watchful oversight. The religious welfare of the students was not neglected. All students who were having a struggle to get an education found a warm friend and practical helper in Dr. Coile.

President Coile resigned his position in the University near the close of his second year. Homer Allin Hill, A.M., Professor of Biology, was then made temporarily the Chairman of the Faculty of the College of Arts, and Dr. W. P. Bone was asked by the Board of Trustees to devote a portion of his time to soliciting endowment.

Oscar Newton Smith was Professor of Latin Language and Literature from 1914 to 1918. He had been teaching Latin and Modern Languages at Castle Heights School, Lebanon, from 1903 to 1914. When he came to his position in Cumberland he was made Dean of the College of Arts. He was quite popular as a Dean and also as a Professor. He had a dynamic personality and took great interest in his subjects, his work, and the student body. Those fond of athletics found in him an ardent supporter of every game that was played.

Professor Smith received the A.B. degree from Westfield College in Illinois in 1887, and was later Professor of Latin in Sweetwater College. He received the A.M. degree from Princeton University, taught in Pennington Seminary, New Jersey, and also in the Princeton Summer School.

In 1917 he was sent with the American army to serve as

a Y. M. C. A. Secretary in France, where he remained until the Armistice was signed. After that time he became a field worker for the University of Tennessee. His death occurred June 1, 1932, at his home in Lebanon, Tennessee.

ACTING PRESIDENT HILL

1916-17

A few weeks after Professor Hill had been made Chairman of the Faculty of the College of Arts, it became evident to the Board and others that the University must have at least an Acting President. The result was that Professor Hill was appointed Acting President, the duties of which position he creditably performed until April 9, 1917, when the new President, Dr. E. P. Childs, appeared and at once took charge. Acting President Hill had received the A.B. degree from Park College in 1897, and the A.M. degree from the University of Missouri in 1902. Additional graduate work was done in the University of Chicago. From 1904 to 1911 he had taught science in St. John's Military Academy.

Acting President Hill made a good administrator and was prudent in the management of all matters connected with his offices. A close watch was maintained over the University budget in order to prevent a deficit. As a result, no debt was hanging over the institution in April, 1917.

His interest in his work, in the University, in the alumni, in the student body, in Lebanon, and in the church was well maintained. He was a Presbyterian elder, a Sunday school teacher, a member of the Glee Club, and of the church choir. He resigned as Professor of Biology in June, 1918. He resides in Huron, South Dakota.

CHAPTER XII

EDWARD POWELL CHILDS, THE EIGHTH PRESIDENT

1917-20

THE eighth President of the University was Edward Powell Childs, an educator of considerable experience. He was a Presbyterian elder and a leader in church work. He assumed his duties as President on April 9, 1917, in a vigorous and business-like manner. In this capacity he labored for more than three years, resigning his position on June 10, 1920.

After his coming some changes were made in the courses of study. President Childs laid less stress than some on the study of Latin and Greek and the Social Sciences. Doubtless this was partly due to his education and training. In 1894 he had received the B.S. degree from Denison University, and in 1917 the A.M. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

His previous teaching and administrative experience was as follows: Professor of Mathematics in Fargo College, North Dakota, 1891-93; Instructor in Mathematics in Denison University, 1894-95; Professor of Mathematics and Dean of the Faculty of the College of Arts, University of New Mexico, 1899-1901; President of the Normal and Collegiate Institute, Asheville, North Carolina, 1907-16; Assistant in the Department of Education, University of Wisconsin, 1916-17.

When President Childs assumed his duties in Cumber-

land he made no special changes in the Faculty. George B. Hussey, Ph.D., was made the Professor of Modern Languages in the place of Professor W. P. Graham, who had been called to the University of Virginia. Daisy Allen, from Agnes Scott College, became instructor in the Department of Home Economics.

The period here under consideration was a difficult one. President Childs had before him many of the educational problems occasioned by the World War. In 1918-19 quite a number of young men became students of the University to receive training preparatory to going to military camps, if needed by the Government. Complying with the regulations of the Government involved a multitude of details. After the declaration of war in 1917 many of the older young men were called to the war zone, from which some of them never returned. Dean Smith got leave of absence to go to France as a Y. M. C. A. Secretary. Professor E. L. Stockton became a Y. M. C. A. Secretary at one of the military camps in this country.

Madame Louise Eppinger was Professor of Modern Languages for two years, 1918-20, taking the place which had been held by Dr. Hussey. H. E. Beierly, A.M., LL.D., was the Professor of Biology and Physics for the year 1918-19; James Oscar Baird, A.M., became the Professor of Chemistry in 1918 and has continued in this capacity ever since, except one year, 1925-26. Professor C. C. Lemon, A.M., was Professor of Biology and Education two years, 1919-21.

During the period here under consideration, the University lost its two great law professors, Judge Nathan

Green, Jr., who died February 18, 1919, and Dr. Andrew B. Martin, who died May 19, 1920.

In January, 1920, Dr. W. P. Bone was elected Alumni Secretary by the Board of Trustees, "to keep," as they expressed it, "the rolls of the alumni." He was already serving as Alumni Secretary by appointment of the Alumni Association. In 1919 Dr. Bone had given the entire summer vacation to work on the alumni rolls. In February, 1920, the work of the Alumni Association was better organized, and was expanded and made more definite. An Alumni Board was appointed and Dr. W. P. Bone was elected the editor of the Alumni magazine, the *Cumberland Alumnus*, which made its first appearance in April, 1920.

Near the beginning of President Child's administration, George H. Rossman, Master of Accounts, was appointed Business Manager. Later the Trustees elected Mr. Rossman Assistant Treasurer. President Childs continued as the head of the University until June 20, 1920. During the summer he accepted a place in the Faculty of Trinity University, Texas. He became also the Dean of the College of Arts in that institution.

ACTING PRESIDENT ANDREW BLAKE BUCHANAN

1920-22

On April 12, 1920, Andrew Blake Buchanan, D.D., was made Vice-President of the University. This was a matter of much interest to the alumni and friends of Cumberland, and the announcement was well received. While this was a new step to take on the part of the University, it was recognized that Dr. Buchanan was in every way worthy and that his election would be well received.

Dr. Buchanan was an alumnus of the institution, having received the A.B. degree in 1879 and the B.D. degree in 1883. Later he spent two years in Union Theological Seminary in New York City. The next thirty years he spent in the pastorate in Illinois and Texas. The new Vice-President, a son of Professor A. H. Buchanan, was made Acting President on the retirement of President Childs. Dr. Buchanan was a man of ripe experience and scholarship and eminently qualified to represent the growing interests of the University.

In 1920 a change was made from a relationship with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America to one with three synods of the same Church. The charter was amended so as to give the three Synods of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama the right to nominate the Trustees of the University.

In 1921 a purchase was made of the Hinds residence on West Main Street as a hall of residence for young women students. Mr. D. E. Mitchell paid a part of the cost of the same. About the same time, Mr. Mitchell bought the residence and lot east of the Men's Dormitory and presented it to the University.

Acting President Buchanan's fine spirit and superior wisdom did much for the institution. After two years, that is, on April 1, 1922, he chose to go back to the pastorate. During the last year of his administration, the total attendance of students was 500, the largest number in the history of the University up to that time. This surpassed the record of 1858, which was 481, the highest number prior to 1922. Dr. Buchanan resides at Goose Creek, an oil town, in Texas.

CHAPTER XIII

JOHN ROYAL HARRIS, THE NINTH PRESIDENT

1922-26

ON June 7, 1922, John Royal Harris, D.D., of Nashville, became the ninth President. He was inaugurated under the most favorable circumstances. There were congratulations and manifestations of good will on all sides. The Faculty, alumni, and the general public were unanimous in approval. The enrollment for the preceding year was the largest in the history of the institution.

President Harris was an alumnus of the University, having received from it the B.D. degree in 1894. Not many people knew the institution better than he. He was devoted to it in a whole-hearted way, revered its traditions, honored its history, and adhered to its Christian ideals.

President Harris was favorably and nationally known. In all his life he had been a fighter in a good cause; and had touched life on many sides. Men of the State knew him as well as men of the church. He had many friends and acquaintances in other denominations. Men of the business community knew him and had confidence in him. He could plead a cause eloquently, being gifted on the platform. His chief gift was in administrative leadership. He had organizing ability; was possessed of a high Christian character; and was industrious as well as capable, always giving attention and energy to the duties of his office. Difficulties did not discourage him, and a disaster

like the burning of the Men's Dormitory did not appall him. Large demands were made by him on the alumni and friends of the institution. The response to this demand was encouraging to the new leader.

President Harris was born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, March 7, 1869, a descendant of General John Coffee. After his graduation from Cumberland, he was pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Lewisburg, Tennessee, nine years, 1894-1903, and then pastor of the Shady Avenue Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, fourteen years, 1903-17. At the end of this period he was Superintendent of the Dry Federation of Pennsylvania for two years. He then became a lecturer for the National Reform Association three years, two years of that time having his headquarters at Nashville, 1920-22.

This does not include all the activities. For three years he was Superintendent of the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League, 1900-03; a member of the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia, and a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard; Chaplain of the Confederate Veterans; and a member of the Board of Temperance of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

At the time of his coming to Cumberland as President, Dr. James E. Clarke, editor of the *Presbyterian Advance*, said of him:

"It is a profound satisfaction to be able to announce that Dr. John Royal Harris has accepted the Presidency of Cumberland University, and is to be inaugurated in June. A Tennessean by birth and long one of the State's fearless leaders in every good work, Dr. Harris brings to his Alma Mater, one of Tennessee's historic institutions,

the rich experience of a vigorous Christian life devoted in large measure to successful administrative leadership."

Dr. Harris had a genial word for every one, yet he was courageous and fearless in fighting for a great cause. As some one has said, "He knew where to set the smiling windows of humor in the structure of his addresses," but this same humor was used frequently against the iniquities of the day. On many a day he went forth in his campaign in behalf of American patriotism, industrial justice, and the application of Christian principles to the relations of men. His voice always rang true against the supremacy of might or money over righteousness.

Under President Harris' leadership, the attendance at the University had an encouraging increase. The net total of students during the four years of his administration was as follows: 512 in 1922-23; 660 in 1923-24; 750 in 1924-25; and 650 in 1925-26.

A School of Commerce was added, and also a School of Journalism. In 1922 Andrew P. Whitlock, B.S., was appointed Business Manager, and served in this capacity for two years. It was his duty to look after the business details of the administration, to act as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and as an agent in financial matters. He was followed by Jeff Castleman, who became the Bursar. His duties were such as the name indicated. Mr. Castleman was Bursar until March, 1926.

In 1922 a plan was put into operation in accordance with which alumni and friends made subscriptions for a five-year period to the running expenses of the University. The subscription was called an Equivalent Endowment Bond. There was no stipulation to pay the amount on the

face of the bond. Only the annual interest on the amount was to be paid. Ten or fifteen thousand dollars were collected each year in this way. The Goodnight land in Nashville, the gift of Mrs. I. H. Goodnight, Franklin, Kentucky, was sold for \$4,250. The \$30,000 bequest from the estate of Mr. J. C. Biles, of McMinnville, was received. Other sums were added to the endowment. Additions were made to the library of the College of Arts. Extensive purchases of new books were made to the library of the Law School. One of the outstanding events during President Harris' administration was the rebuilding of the Men's Dormitory, a handsome brick building, finished in stone. The dining-room and kitchen had been on the fourth floor, which was only about two-thirds the length of the other floors. The burning of that building put consternation into the hearts of Faculty and friends; but before the ending of that day, President Harris had begun plans for rebuilding.

The fire occurred on March 3, 1925. On September 9, six months later, the new building was ready for occupancy. The foundation and a part of the walls survived the fire. Mr. A. W. Hooker and Mr. C. D. Fakes furnished the materials for rebuilding, without charging any commission. About seventy individuals gave \$100 each for refurnishing the rooms. Mr. T. B. Moreland, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, gave \$2,000 toward the rebuilding of the Dormitory. The kitchen and dining-room were brought to the first floor. The new building has four full stories. Nine new rooms were added. The new building was in every way more satisfactory than the old one, which was built in 1903. Besides all this, President Harris did much

to interest alumni and new as well as old friends in the welfare of the University.

But early in the summer of 1926, Dr. Harris was taken with a fatal illness. He was taken to the best surgeons for an operation. There was no hope for recovery. On September 12, 1926, he was taken from us. While his voice is heard no more, his spirit inspires those who are carrying on the work of the University. The announcement of his death brought a large number of telegrams and letters to the University and the family. The body lies in the same cemetery with those of Cossitt, Anderson, McDonnold, Abram and Robert Caruthers, Nathan Green, Sr., and Nathan Green, Jr., Burney, Kirkpatrick, Foster, Buchanan, Martin, Hinds, and others.

On the occasion of his death, the Nashville *Banner* said: "With his passing there came to an end the career of a man who had labored faithfully and accomplished much for the advancement of education, religion and civic righteousness. . . . As a teacher, a pastor, and a crusader for temperance he won more than ordinary success and rendered more than ordinary service. . . . Under Dr. Harris' guidance Cumberland has grown and prospered, and its bright prospects for the future and its excellent achievements of the last four years are monuments to Dr. Harris' ability and devotion."

The executive committee of the Tennessee College Association expressed sorrow at the loss of one of its members from the fellowship and councils of the committee, and from the chairmanship of the Association's Committee on Publicity.

In the summer of 1923, George Frank Burns was called



SAMUEL A. COILE, D.D.
President, 1914-1916



to the Professorship of Latin and Greek in the College of Arts, which position he creditably filled to the day of his death, December 29, 1928. He was born in Lamar, Arkansas, March 27, 1883. As a student in Cumberland he registered from Chattanooga; received from Cumberland the A.B. degree in 1911, and the M.A. degree in 1913.

During the time of his connection with Cumberland University as a student, 1907-11, and as a teacher in the Preparatory School, 1910-13, he was a leader in athletics and in Christian work. He was President of the Y. M. C. A. and editor of the *Cumberland Weekly*, the students' paper. From 1913 to 1916 he was a student in Lane Theological Seminary, being at the same time a tutor in New Testament Greek. After his graduation from Lane, he was pastor of churches in Dyer, Milan, and Nashville, Tennessee, and in Jacksonville, Texas.

From the day of graduation from Cumberland, he was a loyal alumnus, always working for the University's good and expressing in some way his devotion to it. Many of his articles were printed in the *Cumberland Alumnus*, and in other papers and magazines, and including one on "The Return of Classical Studies," not long before his death. Since his death a book of his poems has been published.

Having been a star athlete himself, he always had a place on the Athletic Committee, and he was the Faculty Supervisor of the Christian activities of the student body. By all he was regarded as a valuable teacher and a choice spirit.

THE UNIVERSITY SECRETARY

In March, 1926, during the last months of President Harris' administration, Andrew Jackson Cash, a college

and university accountant, of Nashville, Tennessee, was appointed University Secretary. The office was created by the Board of Trustees, their object being to give the business executive of the University a more definite task and one with a wider field of activity. As outlined by them, the University Secretary is to be the chief business officer of the University and the chief executive head of all departments, officers, and employees of the University not attached to the instructional staff. He is to see that the rules and regulations of the Board of Trustees with reference to the management of all property, funds, lands, buildings, and contracts are faithfully carried out.

The University Secretary is to supervise the collecting and receiving of all moneys arising from gifts, bequests, or otherwise for the benefit of the institution, and of all fees and any money from any source due to the University or to any of its departments. He is to keep proper books of account, fully setting forth the financial condition and transactions of the University, and be able when required to do so to give a full report on all receipts and disbursements, and to show correctly the financial condition of the University or any of its departments. And the Secretary shall furnish a surety bond to the University for the faithful performance of his duties.

CHAPTER XIV

ERNEST LOONEY STOCKTON, TENTH PRESIDENT

1926—

ON the death of President Harris, Dean Ernest Looney Stockton, who was also Professor of English Literature, was appointed by the Trustees as Acting President. He seemed to be the logical man to take up the work.

Professor Stockton was born in Newbern, Tennessee, September 1, 1888. He received the following degrees from Cumberland University: A.B., 1914; A.M., 1915; LL.B., 1916. Additional courses were taken in the University of Chicago and in the George Peabody College for Teachers. In 1915 he was elected to the chair of English. The Summer School in the University had him as its first Director. The local Presbyterian Church made him an elder. For eight years he served as teacher of the Men's Bible Class. He was a Y. M. C. A. worker during the World War; Dean of the College of Arts from 1917 to 1926, and a candidate for Congress in 1924.

Professor Stockton ably sustained himself as head of the English Department. He has eyes to see the beautiful in literature, and easily catches its spirit. He goes back to God in everything, placing all on a rocklike basis; knows well the value of the imagination in the study of history and literature; has an abundance of color and melody in his speech, and crowns it all with the faith of a Christian.

Acting President Stockton made no serious changes in

President Harris' policies. Some changes were made in the curriculum. Though a layman, the new leader attended the church courts, where he pleaded the University's cause; and he has been frequently asked to supply pulpits and deliver commencement addresses. It was also to his credit that he zealously guarded the standards of the University.

On May 31, 1927, Ernest Looney Stockton, of the class of 1914, who was becoming rapidly and favorably known in the educational field as Acting President of Cumberland University, was now unanimously elected President. During the preceding year he had shown tact and industry in handling the affairs of the institution, moving forward in his work with the confidence and good will of the Faculty and student body. It was not surprising that the announcement of his election by the Board had the approval of the University family, the alumni, and the general public. The new President, the tenth in the history of the University, received congratulations from all sides.

The new leader is almost entirely a product of the University. He has been connected with, and hence is thoroughly acquainted with, almost every phase of life and activity in Cumberland, thoroughly understanding its spirit and aims; and his loyalty to it is unquestioned. He knows full well the struggles through which his Alma Mater has passed, knows, too, what its merits are, is thoroughly convinced of its strategic importance to a vast number of young people who need its help, and has a strong faith in its future.

Without any large financial help at any time in its history, Cumberland has made substantial progress in the

things worth while. Through the loyalty of the Faculty and its spirit of sacrifice and co-operation results have been achieved which have not been attained by scores of institutions with ten or twenty times the financial strength. President Stockton has had some share in the University's growth and prosperity.

Not only has he demonstrated his loyalty in many ways; he gives evidence that he desires to perpetuate in a whole-hearted way the institution's history and Christian ideals. President Stockton has been indefatigable. His mind works unceasingly on plans for a larger and better Cumberland, and he is not easily discouraged in presenting his cause.

Early in the new administration, in June, 1927, the Trustees and officers of the University adopted plans for an expansion program which called for the projection of a campaign with an ultimate objective of a million dollars. The campaign was projected so as to cover a period of years, and it was to be under the leadership of a selected group of men. The beginning was made on the campus with the officers of administration, Faculty, and student body. The sum of \$22,000 was subscribed. A larger amount was subscribed by the citizens of Lebanon. It was reported that the total amount subscribed was \$200,000. The campaign was interrupted by the low financial state of the country.

The uses to which the million dollars, when raised, would be applied were stated to be as follows: Permanent Endowment, \$500,000; Dormitory for Women, \$100,000; Heating Plant, \$50,000; Gymnasium, \$75,000; Library, \$75,000; other needs, \$200,000.

It was a definite conviction of the authorities that Cumberland must meet the need for buildings, equipment, and endowment if it is to measure up to the required service of to-day and to assure future academic effectiveness to young men and women of the country whose financial resources are limited, but whose very lives are teeming with ambition for education that they may be adequately equipped to serve worthily and effectively their State and nation.

The inauguration of President Stockton took place on January 20, 1928, when many noted educators and college officials were present. The exercises of the day began with an address on Education just before the noon hour by Dr. James S. Thomas, of the University of Alabama, and closed with the evening reception to delegates, alumni, Trustees, Faculty, students, and friends. There were six other addresses: "Education and Citizenship," by Dr. James E. Clarke, editor of the *Presbyterian Advance*; "The Training of Christian Leaders," by Dr. F. E. Stockwell, College Secretary, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.; "Values of a College Education," by Dr. H. M. Edmonds, Independent Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, Alabama; "Our Presbyterian Colleges," by President S. T. Wilson, Maryville College; "Standards of a Liberal Arts College," by Dr. Shelton J. Phelps, George Peabody College for Teachers; and the Inaugural Address on "Cumberland in a New Era of Education," by President Stockton.

President Wilson was unable to be present in person. His admirable address on "Presbyterian Colleges" was read by his representative, Professor Edwin Ray Hunter. Presi-

dent Wilson, reciting the story of the Presbyterian Colleges (including Cumberland) said:

"All this creditable story of the service rendered the State in the way of education even when the State itself was rendering no service in that line arouses the well-warranted pride of Presbyterians and stimulates the courage and zeal of those who are building up such noble foundations.

"You will be encouraged and stimulated in your efforts to attain at Cumberland the highest standards of scholarship by the knowledge that long before the present general elevation of standards, our fathers made incalculable sacrifices in their efforts to reach the very highest standards then attainable of endeavor and scholarship.

"And another worthy inheritance that you have received from our educational leaders of other days has been an eager desire to help worthy and needy young people.

"You are beginning the defense of your Verdun. In the face of all possible evils that would impair your work, you can have but one battle cry, 'They shall not pass.'

"But it does not rest with you alone—this winning of success for Cumberland. Besides a president, a college must have an army behind the president, an army of loyal, self-sacrificing, wide-awake trustees, faculty, alumni, old students, friends of the institution, who will fight wholeheartedly and enthusiastically for the financial, educational and moral success of the school."

President Stockton delivered the following Inaugural Address:

"Cumberland needs neither apology nor eulogy. She has a long and enviable record of eighty-five years of ef-

fective service in the training of men and women for leadership in missions, business, teaching, the ministry, the law, the judiciary, and eminent statesmanship. She served in an age when the South, especially this particular section, needed tragically higher educational institutions. Cumberland was one of the 39 colleges founded in the South before 1845, and was one of the first six colleges founded in Tennessee before 1850, others being the University of Nashville (1785), Tusculum (1794), University of Tennessee (1794), Washington College (1795) and Maryville (1819). During two and one-half centuries (1636 to 1900) the South founded 61 colleges and universities out of the national total of 472.

"These were conditions in the old era of our history. They lead us logically to a consideration of our so-called new era. The achievements of the institutions without adequate material equipment and productive endowment have been nothing less than miraculous, but such miracles will not permit us to drift along in an age of progressive movements. We must endeavor to meet the new demands and to make necessary changes.

"The small college should be careful not to over-emphasize research and specialization, because research is not the predominant aim of the college; however, the imparting of what is known and the giving of training in the methods and spirit of research to those who are to be researchers is one of the aims of the college. We should be certain that specialization is that particular preparation which will result in practical applications to life-tasks, and which will be used thereby in the advancement and improvement of conditions in human society. The attempt



EDWARD P. CHILDS, A.M.
President, 1917-1920



ANDREW B. BUCHANAN, D.D.
Acting Preident, 1920-1922

to perform such functions forces colleges to provide more adequate facilities and income. Colleges must have buildings, books, and modern equipment. These mere things are elemental necessities for a standard college. To meet such increased demands, the administration of Cumberland is promoting successfully an expansion fund campaign for a million dollars, part of which will be used to increase the permanent endowment, the remainder to be used to erect much needed buildings and to supply modern equipment for libraries and laboratories. Hence our great objectives—endowment and support for standardization and membership in the Southern Association. We hope to succeed in order that we may perpetuate the significant services of this institution.

“A rather unusual occurrence in our history was the almost unprecedented recovery of the institution after the Civil War. Another interesting fact is the persistence of the fixed curriculum and the time required for graduation. Legal education, like all other types of professional education, has been modified as the direct outcome of increasing wealth, of the ability to pay for expert services, and of the increasing complexity of modern life. Our international relations and the rise of corporations and of great industrial establishments have affected our schools of law and business.

“Nevertheless, law schools have responded to the movement for standardization more slowly than medical schools. There are good reasons for this slowness: First, medical science is more exact, uniform, and international; second, our early common law, statutory laws, and former machinery for the administration of justice were derived from

England where no similar scholastic organization existed; third, the state and other associations have been unable to command as much co-operation as the medical associations. In government and law, America has been forced to work out her own peculiar experiments and standards. A. Z. Reed shows the diversified requirements of law schools in the time spent in study, time devoted in school to study, and in the preparation before beginning professional study. Not until 1905 did the American Association of Law Schools require three years of resident study. Within a period of twenty-five years or less the requirements for graduation have become practically uniform to the extent that 159 of the 167 law schools require three years of study, seven require two years and one requires one year. In 1910 only four of the 140 medical schools allowed students to devote part time to their study, but 60 of the 124 law schools allowed part time or mixed study. There was, however, better agreement between the medical and law schools in their requirements for preparation before beginning professional study; 112 of the 136 medical schools required high school education or less, while 31 of the 43 full-time law schools (there were 81 part-time and mixed law schools) required the same. Since 1910 the medical and law schools have made uniform and fixed pre-professional requirements. Emphasis upon fixed standards of administration has caused a decrease in the number of medical schools, but an increase in the number of law schools.

"According to this good authority, therefore, we may be justified in our own slowness to make too radical changes; we are not opposed, however, to needed and constructive

standardization. One of our greatest problems will be, in some future day, and in some way, to raise the standards of the law school. The law school is an integral and essential part of the institution which the founders of Cumberland have conceived and dedicated to the service of our country. It is a complement to the College of Arts and Science as that college is a prerequisite to it. Both are needed to meet the demands made upon the generation now under instruction."

President Stockton, like President Harris and others, has been eager to let friends everywhere know of the merits of Cumberland and its desire to serve. The advantages, aims, and strategic importance of Cumberland have found in him an eloquent spokesman, and many have listened. One man made a \$100,000 subscription, and has paid \$10,000. In 1932 Mr. Thomas W. Martin, of Birmingham, gave \$12,000 to be used as a scholarship fund. Numbers of smaller gifts have been made. Other gifts have been pledged.

In 1928 the charter was amended so as to increase the membership of the Board of Trustees from fifteen to twenty-seven, and give the Alumni Association the right to nominate three alumni for membership on the Board. The first Alumni Trustees elected were: John J. Hooker, Lebanon, for one year; M. M. Morelock, Haynesville, La., for two years; and Dr. R. B. Gaston, Lebanon, for three years. Following, in order, were these: A. S. Maddox, Washington, D. C.; John J. Hooker, Nashville; Benjamin H. Littleton, Washington, D. C.; Thaddeus A. Cox, Johnson City.

In January, 1929, Cumberland University was elected

to membership in the American College Association. Cumberland is also on the list of southern institutions approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. President Stockton and his co-laborers at Cumberland have zealously guarded the standards of the institution. The rules and regulations of the Southern Association have been in nearly every instance rigidly followed. The curriculum has been from time to time strengthened. The library for the College of Arts and Science and the library for the Law School have been improved. The qualifications for the members of the Faculty have not been overlooked.

The following teachers have been added to the Faculty of the College of Arts during the administration of President Stockton. J. Albert Beam, A.M. (Wooster), M.D. (Illinois), of Tiffin, Ohio, for a number of years a medical missionary in China, was Professor of Biology three years, 1927-30. Mrs. Y. P. Wooten, A.M., who had been Principal of the Preparatory School seven years, 1920-27, a native of Tennessee, a resident of Lebanon, and a post-graduate student of the George Peabody School for Teachers, was made Acting Professor of Education in 1927.

Joseph Couley Reagan, Ph.D., was made Professor of Economics in 1927 and served as such until 1929. He was born in Texas, a nephew of the Congressman, John H. Reagan, of Texas, obtained his literary education in George Washington University, and received the Ph.D. degree from Chicago University in 1921.

Juanita Helm Floyd, A.M., Ph.D., of Evansville, Indiana, who received the Ph.D. degree from Columbia University, studied in Paris, France, was editor of the writings

of Balzac, and had taught in the Woman's College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was made Professor of Romance Languages in 1928, and served one year. Floyd Revell Williams, A.M. (Princeton), who had received the A.B. degree from Cumberland, became Professor of Greek and Latin in 1929, served two years, and then resigned to study for the Ph.D. degree. Ralph Tinsley Donnell, A.M. (Tennessee), a native Tennessean, who received his college training in Cumberland, became Professor of Mathematics in 1929. Eudora Orr, A.B. (William and Mary), was Professor of French and Dean of Women from 1929 to 1931.

Laurence Major Dickerson, Ph.D., who was born in Cadiz, Ohio, June 26, 1899, received the B.S. degree from William and Mary College in 1924 and from the University of Virginia the M.S. degree in 1929 and the Ph.D. degree in 1930, was made Professor of Biology in 1930 and served until December, 1934. E. George Saverio, Ph.D., became Professor of Modern Languages in 1930, and served until December, 1934. He was born in Vienna, Austria, studied music in that city, received the A.B. degree in 1913 and the A.M. degree in 1914 from the College of Montana, and the Ph.D. degree in 1924 from the University of Texas. Robert James Wherry, Ph.D., who was born in Middletown, Ohio, May 16, 1904, received three degrees from Ohio State University, B.S. in 1925, M.A. in 1927, and Ph.D. in 1929. He became Professor of Psychology and Economics in 1929.

Graves H. Thompson, Ph.D., of Charleston, West Virginia, was appointed Professor of Latin and Greek in 1930. He received the A.B. degree from Hampden-Sydney Col-

lege and the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University. Virginia Adams, of Lebanon, who received the A.B. degree from Hollins College, was made Assistant in French in 1932, and served two years. Edd Winfield Parks, A.B. (Harvard), M.A. and Ph.D. (Vanderbilt), of Obion, Tennessee, was appointed Professor of English in June, 1933, and served until December, 1934.

In June, 1931, President Stockton received the LL.D. degree from Centre College. In October, 1931, he was elected Moderator of the Synod of Tennessee. The action was appropriate because of the educational importance of the meeting at that time. The meeting of the Synod a year later, October, 1932, was held in Lebanon, and, although a layman, President Stockton preached the opening sermon.

On November 14, 1931, President Stockton made an address on the Liberal Arts College Movement. It was a part of a national campaign in the interest of this movement. President Stockton was the broadcasting speaker for Tennessee. Among other things he said:

"The leading issue in American higher education is this: Shall educational gigantism prevail or shall the policy prevail of a wide distribution of educational opportunity and inspiration for our youth? Shall Mainstreetism overtake us, or shall the colleges scattered here and there redeem America? . . . It is evident that our best leaders fear that a national worship of wealth, pleasure, knowledge, and power during the last decade of infatuation with things will influence our people to believe that the Liberal Arts College has lost its place in the educational program of the nation.

"The purpose of the Liberal Arts College Movement, reaching its climax to-night in a national broadcast, is not to defend the four-year arts college. It needs no defense. Its record of production and achievement throughout the history of our nation stands unimpeachable. The Liberal Arts College is older than our national government. . . .

"Disproportionate emphasis on research, on technical and vocational processes in higher education, should not tempt us to forget indispensable and stable foundations. We should not make the mistake of building our educational structure on sand. The superstructure may be varied and gorgeous, but unless the base rests upon solid rock of lasting fundamentals we will face failure in our efforts to produce men and women who are to be the living embodiments of the moral soundness and culture upon which the beauty and welfare of society depend. After all, education on the higher levels of research and professional training must have as its essential materials men and women whose personalities are characterized by moral excellence, intellectual superiority, and spiritual purpose."

THE NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY

Thursday and Friday, October 13 and 14, 1932, were two of the most interesting days in the history of the University. It was the occasion of the Ninetieth Anniversary, celebrating Cumberland's fruitful and distinguished service to the world between the years 1842 and 1932. For this significant occasion a great program had been prepared, and it was wonderfully executed, the credit for the same going to President Stockton and those co-operating. The substance of the account given here is

taken from the columns of the *Cumberland Alumnus*, October, 1932, Robert W. Adams, editor.

At the exercises of the first day and a part of the second, the Synod of Tennessee was in session and participating. Many alumni and other friends were present. The opening sermon was preached by an alumnus, Dr. Ernest M. Bryant, of Humboldt, Tennessee, his subject being, "The Relation of the Christian College to Human Progress." In the last analysis, he said, "the success of our colleges must be measured by the fidelity, the truthfulness, purity, courage, and self-sacrifice in the lives of those coming out from them. Judged by this standard, the Christian college takes first place."

Rev. Herman L. Turner, of Atlanta, presided at the first luncheon. Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, of Birmingham, and Dean James D. Hoskins, of the University of Tennessee, made striking addresses on Education, paid tribute to Cumberland's record and achievements, and spoke of the University's obligations to the future. The late Dr. Frederick E. Stockwell, of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, delivered an address on "The Congenial Imperative," saying: "The congenial imperative is within ourselves. Thinkers are the need of the hour and the day. . . . The chief part of our task as educated men and women is to create adequate ideals."

The Symposium for Christian Leaders was presided over by Dr. Howard I. Kerr, of the Hillsboro Presbyterian Church, Nashville. Mr. Hugh R. Munro, president of the First National Bank, Montclair, New Jersey, delivered an address on "Adequate Educational Objectives," which, he



DAYTON A. DOBBS, LL.D.
President of the Board, 1920—



urged, were Culture and Character. He said: "The cultural person is one who, through the pursuit of knowledge by orderly processes of thought, through moral discipline and the cultivation of the higher avenues of taste and judgment, has reached a maturity, poise and breadth of vision corresponding to the highest capacities of his nature. . . . The Christian church has not only taken the leading part in extending higher education, but has been the most potent influence in behalf of intellectual progress."

Weaver Keith Eubank, '16 A.B., '31 D.D., a loyal alumnus, and pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, was the second speaker on Christian Leadership. "The trouble is," he said, "we have been devoting all our time to the study of creation and have practically repudiated the Creator. What I mean is, we have pushed Christ out to the circumference and we have made the possession of knowledge of the universe the center. . . . Christ and his teachings are to be kept at the center of things."

Mrs. Mary Forrest Bradley, of Memphis, the third speaker, President of the Tennessee Synodical and granddaughter of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, brought greetings from the Christian women of Tennessee.

John J. Hooker, '23 A.B., '24 LL.B., alumni Trustee, and practicing attorney of Nashville, presided at the Anniversary Dinner. Dr. O. Bell Close, pastor of the Fewsmith Memorial Church, Belleville, New Jersey, made a plea for the Christian college, and praised Cumberland's record of service. "While the great State and public universities," he said, "are turning out men and women trained for highly technical work, we must look to schools with Cumber-

land's background and ideals to produce leaders. . . . O Cumberland, mother of great men, give us another generation of great leaders!" He was convinced, he said, that the American public and Christian education have some interest in Cumberland University. J. Ridley Mitchell, '04 LL.B., a member of Congress from Tennessee, placed Cumberland with the best of Southern institutions, and found the miracle of it all in what had been given rather than in what had been received.

After the dinner, there was a great meeting at which Dr. J. E. Clarke, editor of the *Presbyterian Advance*, presided. The topic of the evening was Religion and Education. Dr. Floyd Poe, '01 A.B., '04 B.D., pastor of the City Temple, Dallas, Texas, was the speaker. His topic was "The Remarriage of Religion and Education." His address was in part a review of his life as a student in the University, where, as he said, religion and education were joined together in the lives and teachings of those under whom he studied. "The race is on," he said, "between education and disaster. We are fighting for our lives. In the early history of our country, education was running to catch up with religion, but religion is now running to catch up with education. . . . We cannot have education in one age and religion in another."

The Academic Procession, consisting of visiting delegates, officers, and alumni, five hundred in number, was formed at Memorial Hall and proceeded to the Presbyterian Church for the Anniversary Exercises, with President Stockton and the speaker, Dr. Robert L. Kelly, leading. President Stockton presided, and Dr. Dayton A. Dobbs, of Nashville, President of the Board of Trustees,

gave the welcoming address, speaking of Cumberland's three obligations, as to the heritage of the past, the needs of the present, and the youth of the future. Dr. Guy E. Snavelly, President of Birmingham-Southern College and Secretary of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, made the response for the visitors. "An institution that has weathered the storms and survived the struggles of ninety years not only merits congratulations, but is deserving of veneration. . . . I have become well acquainted with Dr. Ernest L. Stockton, the present presiding genius of this institution. His record as an inspiring college teacher, forceful and friendly dean, and successful president is a notable one." Dean William D. Young, of the College of Arts, then presented the delegates present from forty-two colleges and universities; and each one responded with some word of congratulation and good wishes. In extending official greetings, President Alex Guerry, of the University of Chattanooga, represented the Tennessee College Association; President Charles A. Anderson, of Tusculum College, represented the Presbyterian College Union; and Dr. A. L. Crabbe, of the George Peabody College for Teachers, represented Dr. Joseph Roemer, President of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The Anniversary Address was delivered by Dr. Robert L. Kelly, Executive Secretary of American Colleges, New York City. His subject was, "The Development of the American College," and he traced the development through three periods, the reign of law, the era of liberty, and the era of liberty under law. "The era of liberty under law," he said, "attempts to guarantee safety in the college for

student interest, provided that interest shows signs of permanency and is supported by demonstrated student capacity; it stands for trust in discipline, freedom in thought, co-operation in action, boldness in experimentation, and encourages the free play of the creative impulse. . . . The call is for men of social and moral insight and intelligence. There must not only be insight and intelligence, but the will to distinguish between one's personal welfare and the welfare of his fellow-man. It is a fight for the life of civilization."

At the close of this address the degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on two guests of honor, Dean James D. Hoskins, University of Tennessee, and President Guy E. Snively, Birmingham-Southern College; and the degree of Doctor of Laws on six others: Hugh R. Munro, Montclair, New Jersey; W. W. Faw, Tennessee Court of Appeals; Floyd Poe, City Temple, Dallas, Texas; John Caruthers, Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Charles M. A. Stine, Dupont Company, Wilmington, Delaware; Winstead Paine Bone, Professor of Biblical Literature and Philosophy, Cumberland University.

At the second luncheon, Judge A. B. Neil, of the Law School, presided. The subject was Cumberland's Contribution. Dr. E. L. Orr, '07 B.D., said: "To have set young people forward on the path toward their particular achievement and to have followed them with sympathetic support until they became shining lights by hundreds and thousands in industry, statesmanship, the ministry, education, law, commerce, agriculture, manhood, womanhood, brotherhood, sensing always the finest human relationships—that is Cumberland's contribution to Culture." Gor-

don Browning, '15 LL.B., a member of Congress from Tennessee, spoke of Cumberland's contributions to Law and Politics, maintaining that Cumberland's greatness lies not so much in the notable record of her alumni as in her contribution through them to the true American spirit. Dr. William Pearson Lockwood, '13 A.B., '31 D.D., speaking of his school days in Cumberland, in an appealing address, said: "Cumberland has given her tithe, for at least one-tenth of her graduates have gone into full-time Christian service." Dr. James E. Clarke, of Nashville, speaking on "To-Morrow," suggested three things essential to greater service, "The preservation of a noble heritage, adaptation to the needs of to-day, and constancy to the Christian ideal of life."

Judge John H. DeWitt, of the Tennessee Court of Appeals, presided at the Symposium for Lawyers. Chief Justice Grafton Green, of the Tennessee Supreme Court, spoke on "The Relation of State and Federal Courts," stating that it is not good practice to transfer State cases to Federal Courts, when and if the State afforded ample protection. Judge John A. Pitts, '71 LL.B., spoke on "The Passing of Legal Technicalities," affirming that the rules of legal procedure have become more simple and direct, giving way to sound reason in the protection of human rights.

Byrd Douglas, '17 LL.B., a practicing attorney of Nashville and a former instructor in Cumberland, presided at the Symposium for Scientists and Industrialists. Dr. Charles M. A. Stine, Vice-President and Chemical Director of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, delivered an inspiring and instruc-

tive address on "Chemistry and Our Industrial Frontiers." "All effort, whether scientific or otherwise, fails in its purpose," he said, "if it does not react to the benefit of mankind. We stand to-day on new industrial frontiers. Nitrogen from the air, motor fuels and oil from coal; building materials from annual crops; rubber from coal, limestone, and salt; solvents and synthetic resins from coal, water, and air; the air conditioning of ordinary homes by economical chemical refrigeration processes; swifter economical transportation; more efficient methods of the preservation and distribution of foodstuffs appear on the horizon. This expansion of our industrial frontiers has undoubtedly added to the health and happiness of the American people. . . . As scientific knowledge has become more profound, it has come to reinstate an omniscient God in His rightful place. Science has become aware of a spiritual world and the greatest scientists of the day do reverence before this God."

With these significant words, the exercises of the Ninetieth Anniversary came to a beautiful close; many felt the power of it all and looked forward to the coming of a new day. Some remembered the words of John Oxenham:

"God grant wisdom in these coming days,
And eyes unsealed that we clear visions see
Of that new world that He would have us build,
To Life's ennoblement, and His high ministry."

The leading editorial of the *Nashville Banner*, October 12, 1932, was concerning the Ninetieth Anniversary of Cumberland University. One of the distinguished visitors at the celebration pronounced it the best editorial he had

ever read in a daily newspaper about one of the Christian colleges. A few quotations from the editorial are given here:

"The memorial celebration, with a two-day program, beginning to-morrow, of the ninetieth anniversary of the establishment of Cumberland University will be a notable event. It is an institution which has both made history and seen it made. . . . Robert L. Caruthers and the small group of courageous spirits establishing at Lebanon in 1842 in Cumberland University an institution which was to make State and nation debtors for a service through the passing decades of immeasurable value—these men were empire builders in as true a sense as were Sevier, Blount, Robertson, and Jackson. Few institutions in the land can point to a record of equal achievements to those of Cumberland University.

"It is fitting, indeed, that the celebration of the Ninetieth Anniversary should be the impressive event which is assured. Cumberland has kept abreast of the times, but it has never surrendered its ideals to a spirit of materialism. It has builded character as the surest foundation for individual growth and power and for the social structure. . . . The adoption several years ago by the Trustees and administrative officers of an expansion program which called for the projection of a campaign with an ultimate objective of \$1,000,000 was timely and wise. The need of buildings, equipment, and endowment was too clearly realized to be ignored without permitting this great constructive force in the life of the state and nation, with students from three-fourths of the states now enrolled, to

falter in its advance, to fail to meet demands constantly increasing."

The year 1932-33 was one of the best in the history of the institution. The net student attendance at Cumberland in all departments since 1921 has been as follows: 500 in 1921-22; 512 in 1922-23; 662 in 1923-24; 750 in 1924-25; 734 in 1925-26; 729 in 1926-27; 650 in 1927-28; 620 in 1928-29; 613 in 1929-30; 603 in 1930-31; 614 in 1931-32; and 681 in 1932-33. The Commencement in 1933 was one of the most notable. The Nashville *Banner*, May, 1933, said of it:

"Cumberland University to-day is observing its ninety-first Commencement, and it is gratifying to Tennesseans that this institution, whose history reaches back to the golden days of the State, will graduate this year the largest class in its history.

"Lying behind the present Cumberland is a past rich in achievement, achievement measured in the lives of men who have gone from the University halls into the world beyond. Cordell Hull, premier in the Cabinet of one of the most notable administrations the country has known, is but one of many Cumberland University alumni who have accomplished notable successes in national fields of usefulness.

"In this year's graduating class, thirty-four of the forty-eight States are represented, as are fifty-three of Tennessee's ninety-five counties. Nashville's representatives number twelve.

"Though Cumberland University is approaching the century mark . . . its usefulness is growing with its added years."

CHAPTER XV

THE LAW SCHOOL

1847-1935

ON February 27, 1845, the Board of Trustees embodied the idea of establishing a law professorship in the University in the following resolution: "Resolved, That Hon. N. Green be appointed Professor of Law and Political Economy in Cumberland University." This was the father of Chancellor Nathan Green, Jr. On May 27, 1845, the minutes of the Board record the fact that Hon. N. Green, Sr., then a member of the Tennessee Supreme Court, declined to accept the appointment, owing to circumstances over which he had no control. At this meeting, May 27, Hon. Abram Caruthers, then a judge of the circuit court, was elected to this professorship, which he agreed to accept. Nevertheless, he found later that he could not enter upon the professorship at that time. The proper financial arrangements and guarantees were yet lacking.

On January 9, 1847, nearly two years later, the Board of Trustees appointed Jordan Stokes, William L. Martin, and Robert L. Caruthers a committee to "take into consideration the propriety and practicability of establishing a Law Department in the University." On February 22, 1847, this committee made the following recommendations: "1. That a Department of Law be now established in the University, and that it be opened to the reception of students the first Monday in October following, if fifteen pupils can be obtained." There were other recommenda-

tions made, among which there was this one, "that professors of established reputation shall be elected; and to secure for the office competent talents and qualifications, they do now fix the salaries of professors at \$1,500." The Trustees adopted immediately the recommendations of the committee, and thus the Department of Law was established on February 22, 1847.

The Trustees immediately proceeded, upon the nomination of Hon. Jordan Stokes, to the election of Judge Abram Caruthers as the first Professor of Law. The minutes of the Board show that on August 30, 1847, Judge Robert L. Caruthers, his generous brother, guaranteed the salary of the Professor of Law for the first three years. The account of the matter shows, however, that the tuition fees were practically sufficient to pay the salary. Judge Abram Caruthers delivered his inaugural address in July, 1847. This address was printed at the time in the *New York Legal Journal*. It attracted much favorable attention, since it advocated the textbook, rather than the lecture, method of teaching law.

On October 1, 1847, the Law School was opened as had been planned. The first recitation was held in the law office of Judge Robert L. Caruthers. The law office was a brick structure and stood in the yard of the Caruthers' residence on West Main Street. It was removed recently to make room for a new side street. Seven students were present the first day. It was just at this time that Judge Abram Caruthers was getting out the first edition of his *History of a Lawsuit*, which has been a textbook in the Law School from that time until the present. It has undergone several revisions and is a good-sized volume.

It was almost entirely re-written by Dr. Andrew B. Martin, who was a Professor of Law from 1878 to 1920. The late Chancellor Green was one of the seven students who were present on the first day. There were twenty-five students during the first year, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon Henry R. Owen, William C. Pollock, and Paine P. Prim at the annual commencement, July 28, 1848. Paine B. Prim was later a member of the Supreme Court of Oregon for many years, and also the Chief Justice. At one time, prior to the Civil War, Cumberland's Law School was the largest in the United States. There were 181 students in 1857-58.

In the *Southern Magazine*, February, 1935, Laura Virginia Hale says:

"The South was the pioneer in legal education, William and Mary having established a chair of municipal law before any other American institution had deemed one necessary or expedient. From that time law schools multiplied rapidly, and legal education, as provided for the young men of the ante-bellum South was more extensive, thorough, and liberal than that offered in any other section. The University of Virginia, Transylvania, and Cumberland were particularly famous for their law schools, Cumberland's being in 1858 the largest and most effective in the country."

In 1848 Judge Nathan Green, Sr., was elected part-time Professor of Law. He was still a member of the Tennessee Supreme Court, and had been since 1831. He resigned his position as a member of this court in 1852, and was then full professor until the time of his death. Judge Bromfield L. Ridley, one of the chancellors of the state,

was also elected in 1848 as a Professor of Law, and served until 1852. In 1856 Nathan Green, Jr., was added to the Law Faculty. He continued in this position for a period of sixty-three years. John Cartwright Carter, '58 LL.B., became a Professor of Law in 1859, and served one year.

After the Civil War, on the first Monday in September, 1865, the Law School was reopened in the Campbell Academy building with twenty students and two professors, Nathan Green, Sr., and Nathan Green, Jr. The former died on March 30, 1866. Henry Cooper, a young man of forty years and a Judge of the Circuit Court, was then appointed a Law Professor. After teaching two years he resigned. The number of students during the year 1865-66 was 43. The following year it was 77.

In 1868 Robert L. Caruthers was elected Professor of Law, which position he held until near the time of his death in 1882. In 1870 Judge Nathan Green, Jr., taught his classes in the Baptist Seminary building in the East Main Street section. Judge Caruthers, being feeble, used the library room in his residence on West Main Street. From 1873 to 1878 the law classes were taught in the Corona Institute building.

Dr. Andrew B. Martin was a Law Professor from 1878 to 1920. Judge Edward Ewing Beard was a Law Professor from September, 1912, to July, 1923. Judge William R. Chambers was elected Law Professor in the summer of 1920, and served until the last of December, 1934. Judge Albert Williams was appointed Law Professor in the summer of 1923, and served two years, when he resigned. He served again as Professor of Law from January, 1933, to December, 1934. Julian Kenneth Faxon, Jur.D. (Chi-

cago), was made a Professor of Law in the summer of 1925. He resigned in June, 1930. Judge Albert B. Neil, of Nashville, was elected to take the place made by the vacancy. Sinclair Daniel, LL.B., President of Martin College, was a member of the Faculty from January to June, 1932. In June, 1932, Samuel Burnham Gilreath, LL.B., was elected Professor of Law. Currell Vance, A.B., LL.B., was added to the Law Faculty in January, 1935.

From 1847 to 1853, a period of six years, the course of study required two years for its completion. In 1853 a reduction was made from two years to fifteen months. This arrangement covered a period of eighteen years, including the Civil War period. In 1871 the course was further reduced so that the course might be completed in one year, or two semesters. Three reasons were assigned at the time for making the change: (1) Most Law Schools in the United States had shortened the time. (2) Owing to the conditions after the Civil War, most young men were limited in their means. (3) With better textbooks and better methods of teaching law, it was believed satisfactory results could be obtained in one year.

Pursuant to an action of the Faculty and Trustees, the catalogue of 1932-33 announced that at an early date the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws would extend over a period of two years, and that the present one-year course, with some changes, would be continued.

As will be seen by reading the foregoing paragraphs, the Law School has been, from the first day, a constituent part of the University. Every law degree that was ever conferred in Lebanon, prior to 1932, was conferred under the charter, and by the Faculty and Trustees of the same.

Since the summer of 1895, there has been a summer session of the Law School. At that time, Dr. Andrew B. Martin began to give courses in business and commercial law, domestic relations, and similar subjects, but in such a way that they were not a duplication of the regular courses given during the school year. He continued to give these courses for a period of twenty-five years, or through the summer of 1919, the last before his death in May, 1920. This work was carried on by Judge W. R. Chambers from 1920 to 1934. In June, 1935, Professor Samuel Gilreath began his work as the teacher of the summer session.

CHAPTER XVI

TEACHERS IN THE LAW SCHOOL

JUDGE ABRAM CARUTHERS, LL.D., was born near Hartsville, Tennessee, January 14, 1803, and died in Marietta, Georgia, May 5, 1862. He received his first education, along with his brother Robert, at Washington College in East Tennessee. While yet a youth he was thrown on his own resources and had to struggle with poverty. It was clear to all that he had an iron will and plenty of moral fiber, and that he was an earnest, patient, and untiring student, noted for thoroughness. He began the practice of law in Columbia, Tennessee, and was appointed Circuit Judge by Governor Carroll in 1833. His decisions were clear and vigorous, and the Supreme Court regarded him as the best judge in the State.

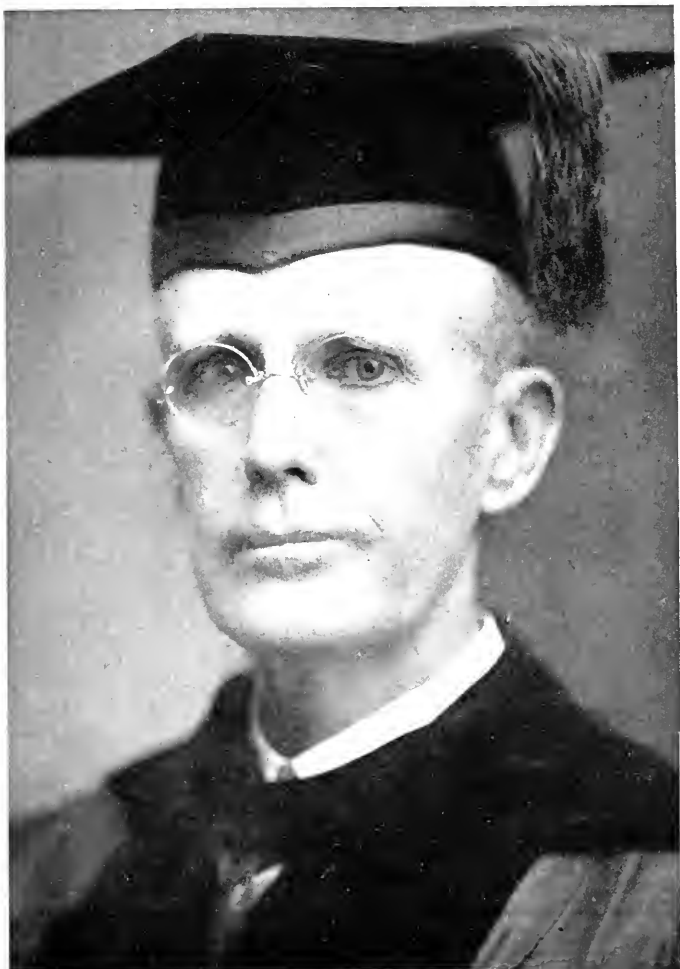
This eminent teacher began his work as Professor of Law in Cumberland University in 1847. The first thing he did was to write a book, *American Law*, an introduction to the study of law. Next he wrote the *History of a Law Suit*, a condensed treatise on pleading. His plan of teaching was new and original. In less than one year he was accepted as the standard authority on Tennessee practice. He taught all his successors in the Law School how to teach law. It was his originality, accuracy, clearness, and strength that made the Law School one of the most famous in the United States. He made a probably larger contribution to legal science than any other man who ever lived in Tennessee. He was an earnest Christian, a ruling

elder, and a man whose influence was only for the good of his fellow-men.

Congressman John M. Bright, of Tennessee, paid him this tribute: "Modest as he was meritorious, consistent as he was conscientious, useful as he was laborious, exalted in principle as he was liberal in spirit, profound as he was accurate, sound as a lawyer, able as a jurist, popular as a professor, successful as an author, irreproachable as a citizen, exemplary as a Christian, and the founder of the Law Department of Cumberland University. Such was Abram Caruthers."

The second Professor in the Law School was Nathan Green, Sr., LL.D. He was born in Amelia County, Virginia, May 16, 1792, and died in Lebanon, March 30, 1866. He studied law and began the practice of it in his native State. Not long after this he settled in Winchester, Tennessee, where he lost a fortune in games of chance. Later he became an ardent Christian and an elder in the Church. In 1826 he became a member of the Senate of Tennessee. In 1831 he was made a member of the Tennessee Supreme Court, where he was associated with Catron, Reese, Turley, and McKinney. In 1848 he began to assist Judge Abram Caruthers in the Law School. In 1852 he retired altogether from the Supreme Court and gave his whole time to teaching in the Law School, in which work he remained until his death.

Young men in large numbers came to Cumberland University to get instruction in law from Caruthers and Green, two of the greatest law teachers in the entire nation. Judge Green was in the fulness of his intellectual manhood. He had already done much to build up the



JOHN ROYAL HARRIS, D.D.
President, 1922-1926

judicial system of the State. Besides, he had a wonderful and magnetic personality, was tall, imposing in person, had a deep-toned and impressive voice, earnest and dignified manner, and other characteristics which would attract attention anywhere.

Nathan Green, Sr., was a soldier in the War of 1812; he was patriotic, always advocating law and order; and he did all that he did with all his might. He was a profound student of the Bible, was no mean theologian, loved his church, was a ruling elder, frequently attended the church courts, and frequently conducted religious exercises at the church and at camp meetings. As one of his biographers states, his reasoning was "irresistibly eloquent."

Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley said this of him:

"He was a teacher of righteousness whose voice was heard, felt, and remembered throughout the State. He was indeed the Sir Matthew Hale of Tennessee. Then, in after life, his influence upon the crowds of ingenuous, eager youth, assembled at Lebanon, was most attractive and benign. It was most magnetic and elevating. Without underestimating the great toils and worth of others, it may be safely said that no one of Judge Green's contemporaries, lay or clerical, was gifted with greater faculties for Christian usefulness, or favored with a wider field of service, or blest with a richer or more lasting harvest."

Judge Bromfield Ridley, one of the Chancellors of the State, was made a Professor of Law in the University in 1848, and served until 1852. He and Judge Nathan Green, Sr., began their work in Cumberland University at the same time. Judge Ridley was born in Granville County, North Carolina, was educated in the University

of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and, later, practiced law in Tennessee. For twenty years he was a judge of the Chancery Court. He devoted much labor and learning to Equity Jurisprudence. A man of unblemished character, of much talent, and of unusual legal attainments, he was the soul of honor. As a churchman he was widely revered and honored. He was a frequent representative in the highest church courts; and was a member of the Committee of the General Assembly of his Church which in 1849 advised the establishment of a Theological Department in Cumberland University under "the patronage of the General Assembly." He died in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, August 10, 1869.

John Cartwright Carter, of Waynesboro, Georgia, became a Professor in the Law School in 1859, and served one year. He had received the LL.B. degree from the University, with the Class of 1858. This class had more brilliant men in it than any other prior to the Civil War. Soon after the beginning of hostilities in 1861, Professor Carter entered the Southern army. On account of his ability and merit, he soon rose to distinction. On July 7, 1864, he was made a Brigadier General. At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 10, 1864, he was mortally wounded and died shortly afterward. He was noted for his wonderful endurance, energy, courage, and faithfulness in the discharge of duty.

Owing to the death of Nathan Green, Sr., in 1866, Judge Henry Cooper was elected to take his place in the Law School. This he did with distinction. He was born in Columbia, Tennessee, August 22, 1827. He studied law in Shelbyville. In 1853 and 1857 he represented his

county in the Legislature. During the Civil War he was made a judge of the Circuit Court. He was a Professor in the Law School two years, 1866-68, and then became a State Senator. In 1869 he was elected over Ex-President Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. After one term in the United States Senate, he engaged in the mining business in Mexico. On February 3, 1884, he was killed by Mexican bandits in Tierra Blanca.

Andrew Bennett Martin, Professor of Law forty-two years, 1878-1920, was a man of marked ability. Possessing a strong personality, throughout a long and useful life he was a leader of men. And yet he was unselfish and generous and always seemed glad to see honors and preferments coming to other men.

This eminent teacher was a self-made man; and yet he was a man of varied and accurate learning, having a great thirst for knowledge, and being an earnest student of the best books and of the great movements of the times in which he lived. And he was gifted with the grace and power of charming and elegant and eloquent speech.

His master passion was the teaching of law, and he never allowed anything to interfere with that. Moreover he had a profound admiration for the legal profession and did much toward lifting it to a higher plane. He was the soul of honor itself and a Christian gentleman. His constant endeavor was to create in his students a love for their great work in life, coupled with a high regard for the law of the land and a reverence for high moral principle. But he was not merely a law professor, for he was a public spirited citizen as well. The welfare of his community,

his State and the nation was always on his heart. More than all and best of all he was a friend of Cumberland University. This institution never had a more ardent supporter. His loyalty to it never wavered. He was its principal stay in many a dark hour, and always believed there was a great future for it.

Dr. Martin was born near Gordonsville, Tennessee, December 9, 1836. When about fifteen years of age he came to Lebanon, and found employment in a drugstore, where he earned the money to pay for his tuition in school. He was talented, had a bright disposition, and early attracted the attention of such men as Robert and Abram Caruthers, N. Green, Sr., and N. Green, Jr. He won his way by his own efforts.

This promising young man was graduated from Cumberland University with the LL.B. degree in 1858. In his class were such men as Leroy B. Valiant, later of the Supreme Court of Missouri; E. S. Hammond, who became a Federal Judge; B. B. Battle, later a member of the Supreme Court of Arkansas; John C. Carter; and N. N. Cox, of Franklin, who became a Congressman.

Soon after his graduation, young Martin entered upon the practice of law in Lebanon in partnership with Judge W. H. Williamson, '52 A.B., '54 LL.B., a Trustee of the University. When the Civil War began, he entered the Southern army, serving for a time as a major on General Robert Hatton's staff; then on the staff of General Dibrell; and finally as a member of the staff of General Joseph Wheeler. After the Civil War, he entered again upon the practice of law. Several times he served as special judge. From 1871 to 1873 he was a member of the Legislature.

In 1880 he was a presidential elector on the Hancock ticket.

This great leader became a member of the Board of Trustees in 1866, and was President of this Board from 1882 to the time of his death. Judge Green and Dr. Martin did not engage in the practice of law while teaching in the University.

Dr. Martin was frequently called upon, however, to serve in other capacities. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Lebanon for ten years prior to his death. He was a ruling elder in the local Presbyterian Church for more than fifty years, being one of the most useful officers the church ever had, always liberal with his money and much looked to for his wise counsels. He was for fifty years a teacher in the Sunday School and on a few occasions represented his presbytery in the General Assembly. In 1878 he received the LL.D. degree from Lincoln University in Illinois. Caruthers' "History of a Law Suit" was revised and almost entirely re-written by him. His death occurred in Lebanon, May 19, 1920.

The Board of Trustees said:

"In his death the nation has lost a servant of preeminent ability as a law teacher and writer; the community one of the most valuable and distinguished citizens that ever adorned it; Cumberland University a friend who never wavered in his loyalty and devotion nor grew tired in his unselfish services; and the Board of Trustees a leader who, for fifty-four years as a member and thirty-eight years as chairman, performed his duties with an ability and faithfulness that established him in the confidence of his associates."

Mr. John E. Edgerton, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, a former student in the College of Arts, 1897-98, and at the time a Trustee of the University, said:

"When he went, Lebanon lost its most distinguished citizen, Tennessee its most famous law teacher, and the nation one of its greatest men. Never did Cumberland University have a more devoted friend or zealous servant than Dr. Martin. He had a large part in giving to its Law School a reputation second to none on the American continent. As a law teacher and writer his name will rank among the most illustrious in the country. . . . In all these years there never was a moment when his interest relaxed or when his abilities were not equal to the task. . . . To him all men were honest except those who had proved themselves to be otherwise. The movement of his mind was quick, and he reached his conclusions with extraordinary alacrity; yet his position with reference to any question was never so fixed as to scorn argument; and he would abandon as gracefully as he had reached it a conclusion that had not the virtue of moral conviction."

Judge Edward Ewing Beard, Law Professor, was an able, conscientious and well-informed lawyer. He kept many a client out of the court house, and always advised justice and fair play. Many a lawyer went to Judge Beard as to a Cyclopaedia of the Law. He was a constant reader of the law, and was rarely ever caught napping as to the latest Supreme Court decisions. He was for many years a legal adviser of the University.

A man of his mold would naturally be a public spirited citizen. He was mayor of Lebanon two or three terms,

and had the confidence of all classes. The ability to see both sides of a question gave him strength with the people. He was quiet and unostentatious. Following in his noted father's footsteps, he was an outstanding and influential churchman. Besides being a faithful ruling elder, he was a lifetime teacher of a Sunday-school Class; the Moderator of the General Assembly of his Church, May, 1891; a member of the Church Union Committee from 1903 to 1906; a member of the Union Committee of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America from 1906 to a short time before his death. For a long period he was a director of the American Bible Society.

Judge Beard was also a widely-read student of art, history, politics, and books of travel. He kept in touch with the things going on in the world. By means of travel he knew for himself most of the territory of the United States and most of the countries of Europe.

This valuable friend of Cumberland University was born in Princeton, Kentucky, August 27, 1850, being the son of Dr. Richard Beard, the theologian. The late W. D. Beard, Chief Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court, and the late Richard Beard, '59 A.B., a leading lawyer of Murfreesboro, were his brothers.

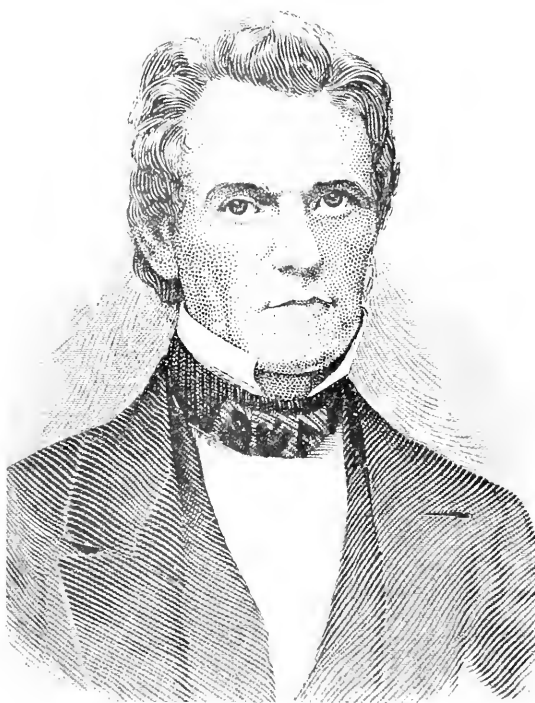
One of the finest things in the life of Judge Beard was his devotion to the University. Unstintedly he gave to it his best efforts. From it he received the A.B. degree in 1870, the LL.B. degree in 1874, and the LL.D. degree in 1923. He was made a Trustee soon after his graduation, and, at about the same time, the Treasurer of the Board, both of which positions he held until near the time of his death. At his life's close, it was said: "The spirit of Leba-

non and of Cumberland was nowhere better manifested than in his life and labors."

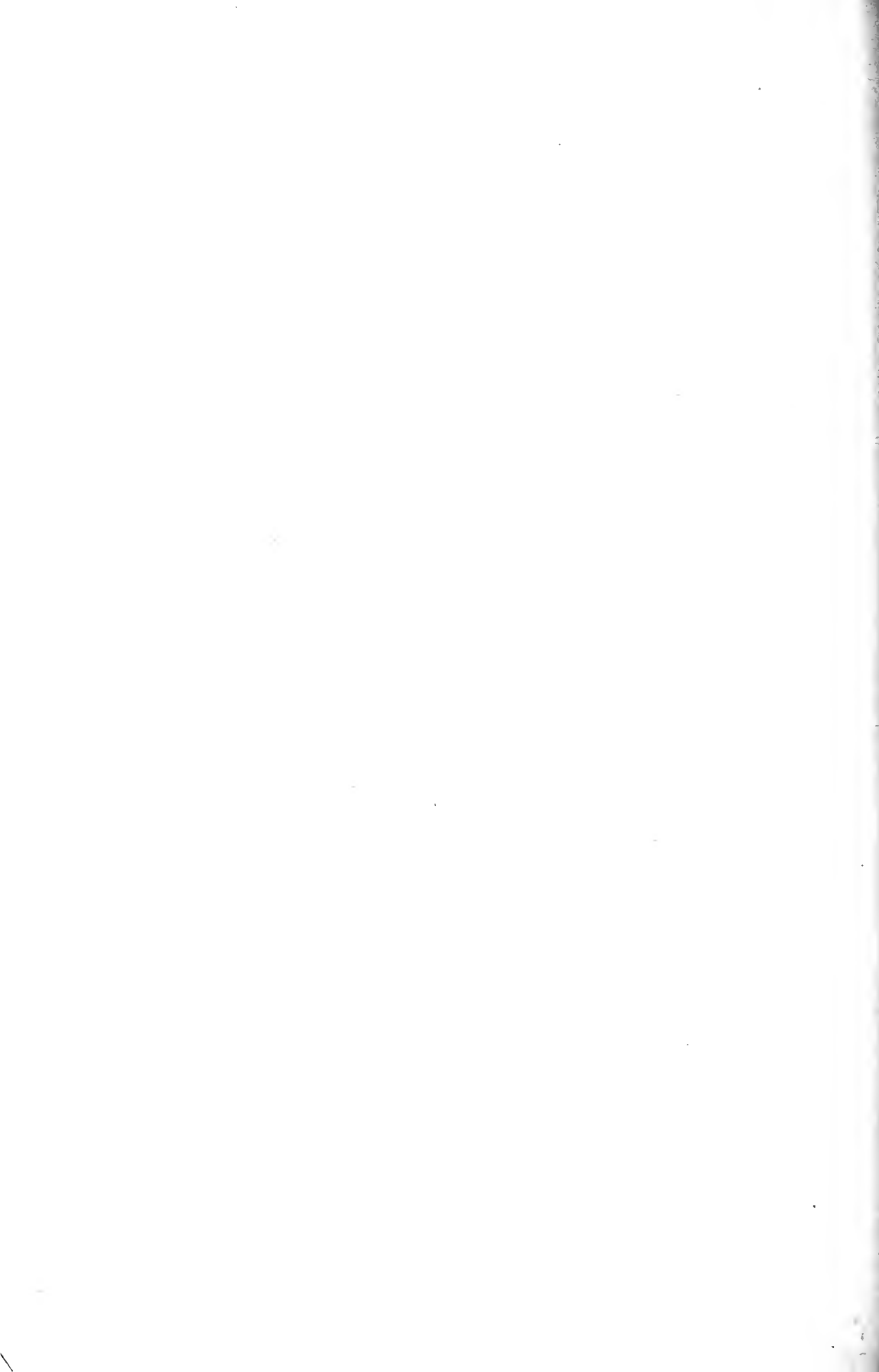
Owing to the Law School's growth, Judge Beard became a Professor in the Law School in the year, 1911-12, Dean in 1920, and continued in these positions until his death, June 18, 1924. Thus it was that Edward Ewing Beard, one of nature's noblemen, a great and lovable man in every way, patient, faithful, untiring, lofty in purpose, too big to be ungenerous, passed seventy years of a fine and unsullied life in Lebanon and in connection with Cumberland University, an institution which he loved next to his own family and his own life. He was the last of the Old Guard, Cumberland's Immortals.

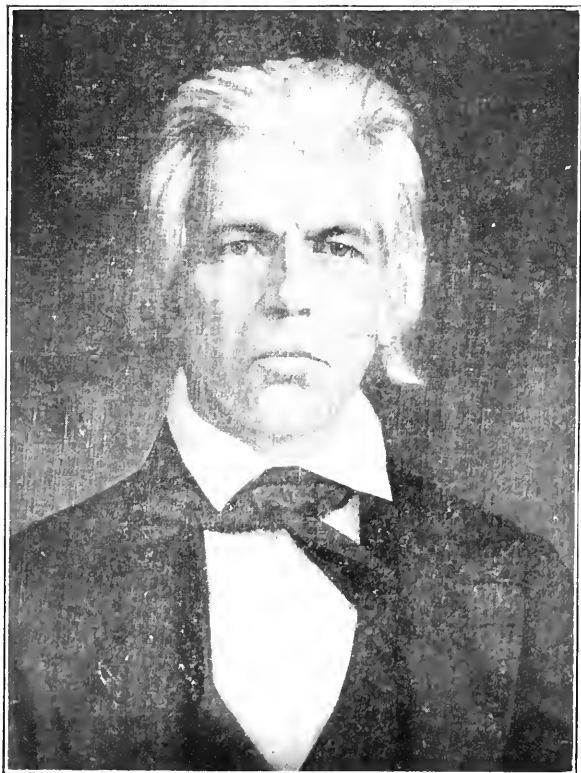
The vacancy in the Law Faculty, created by the death of Dr. Andrew B. Martin in May, 1920, was filled by the election of Judge William Richard Chambers, of Lebanon, Tennessee. He began his work as Professor of Law in September of that year, and continued these labors until December 22, 1934. In the summer of 1924, he succeeded Judge Beard as Dean of the Law School; and continued to serve as Dean until May 31, 1933. He was accurate in his scholarship and painstaking in his work.

Judge Chambers was born August 9, 1859, near Lebanon. He received the A.B. degree from Cumberland as of the Class of 1877, and the LL.B. degree from Vanderbilt University in 1881. Cumberland University honored him with the LL.D. degree in 1925. From 1897 to 1899 he was a Representative in the Tennessee Legislature, and from 1899 to 1901, a member of the State Senate. Governor Robert L. Taylor appointed him a special judge of



ABRAM CARUTHERS, LL.D.
Professor of Law, 1847-1862





NATHAN GREEN, SR., LL.D.
Law Professor, 1845-1866



the Court of Appeals in 1898. He has practiced law since 1881, and now resides in Lebanon.

Judge Albert Williams was a Professor in the Law School from 1923 to 1925. He was born in Nashville, May 30, 1899. His college education was received at Vanderbilt University. In 1917 he received the LL.B. degree from Cumberland University. He was the State High School Inspector for Tennessee, 1917-18, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1919-21. Governor Austin Peay appointed him Judge of the Criminal Court of the Fifth Tennessee Judicial District, April, 1925, and at the expiration of the term was elected to the same position. He was the editor of the Nashville *Tennessean*, 1923-24; and Commissioner of Finance and Taxation for Tennessee, 1927-29. Since that date he has been a practicing attorney in Nashville. In January, 1933, he again became a member of the Law Faculty of the University, and acting Dean, after May 31, 1933. He resigned both positions near the close of December, 1934.

In 1925, Julian Kenneth Faxon of Chicago, was elected as a Professor in the Law School. He was a native of Illinois. From the University of Chicago he received the following degrees: Ph.B., A.M., and J.D. The last mentioned degree was received for work done in the Chicago University School of Law. Having been instructed in the case method, he introduced some of its features into his teachings in Cumberland. In 1930 he resigned to go into business in Texas.

Judge Albert Bramlette Neil, of Nashville, was made a Professor in the Law School in September, 1930, and is still in this position. He was appointed Judge of the

Criminal Court of the Tenth Judicial District of Davidson County in 1910, and served in that position for seven years. In 1918 he was elected Circuit Judge, and has continued as such until this date. He was born in Lewisburg, Tennessee, in 1874. His college education was received at the Winchester Normal. From Cumberland University he received the LL.B. degree in 1896. After practicing law in Lewisburg six years, he practiced law in Nashville several years, in partnership with another Cumberland graduate, the late Judge M. H. Meeks. Judge Neil's ability as a teacher of law is unquestioned. His learning and wide experience give him much prestige in his work in the Law School. He was made Dean of the Law School in January, 1935.

Samuel Burnham Gilreath, of Etowah, Tennessee, was elected Professor in the Law School in June, 1932. He was born in Cartersville, Georgia, being the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Gilreath, and a grandson of Judge James Burnham, of Fayetteville, Tennessee. He was educated in the schools of Cartersville and at Cumberland University. From Cumberland he received the LL.B. degree in 1925, after which he practiced law in his section of the State until he came to his present position. He is a diligent student and well versed in law as well as in the related subjects.

Currell Vance, a practicing attorney of Nashville, Tennessee, was elected Professor in the Law School in January, 1935. He received the A.B. degree from Princeton University and the LL.B. degree from Vanderbilt University. He is the son of a distinguished clergyman, Dr. James I. Vance, of Nashville.

CHAPTER XVII

THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

1854-1909

ONE of the chief early aims of Cumberland University was the literary and theological education of candidates for the ministry. During the greater part of the life of the institution, candidates for the ministry have received free tuition regardless of the Christian denominations to which they belonged. Many of the best families in Lebanon have given to students of this character all or a part of their board and lodging. Members of the Faculty of the College of Arts, of the Law School, and of the Theological School have many times helped them liberally in a financial way. Of course, many of these students received help also from outside friends and from the Church Board of Education.

The foremost advocates of theological education in the denomination with which the institution was affiliated were the men in connection with Cumberland University. Rev. Robert Donnell was the chairman of the committee which located the institution at Lebanon. He was the first man thought of as a theological professor in the institution. Robert Donnell, President F. R. Cossitt, President T. C. Anderson, Dr. Richard Beard, Judge Robert L. Caruthers, Nathan Green, Sr., Dr. David Lowry, and others in Lebanon were the men who had the most to do with the matter of getting others interested enough to establish a Theological School. They were the men who

stood back of the movement and kept it going. Robert Donnell became pastor of the Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the early summer of 1846. Before Mr. Donnell's coming to Lebanon, but after he had accepted the call to the church, Judge Robert L. Caruthers, one of the elders of the church and President of the Board of Trustees of the University, wrote to him as follows:

"It would be very desirable to see some brother of wealth endow a Professorship of Theology in our University, and you the first Professor. We hope the Lord will put it into the heart of some one blessed with the means to perform that great and good deed before many years. But before this is done, we deem it important to have a pastor here able to instruct candidates for the ministry." Even before Robert Donnell came, President Anderson had been already giving theological lectures to the ministerial students. He was now ably assisted by "Father" Donnell, as he was known. Dr. J. C. Provine, father of Dr. W. A. Provine, at present a Trustee of the University, had the following to say about him: "It was my good fortune to be a student in Cumberland University during the time Father Donnell was pastor. . . . His regular lectures to the theological students were very interesting and impressive. His manner was plain and familiar, characterized by affectionate tenderness and sympathy, as well as with earnestness and warmth." E. D. Pearson, later President of the Board of Trustees of Missouri Valley College, while a student in the University, was converted under "Father" Donnell's ministry, and soon entered the ministry himself.

Some of the early catalogues, as far back as 1847, an-

nounced lectures on theology by Robert Donnell, T. C. Anderson, and David Lowry, who followed Mr. Donnell as pastor of the local church. When the General Assembly of the Church met in 1852 it voted that a Theological School should be established as a department in Cumberland University. As a first step the Board of Trustees of the University elected Dr. F. R. Cossitt as a Professor of Systematic Theology. He declined, however, to serve, "in consideration of his age and increasing infirmities"; and Dr. Richard Beard, President of Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky, was on April 22, 1853, elected by the Trustees to this position, but did not begin his work until March 13, 1854.

On May 4, 1853, Dr. Beard sent to Josiah S. McClain, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Cumberland University, a letter of conditional acceptance of the position offered him by the Board. The essential parts of the letter are given here:

"I have not replied before this for the reason that I wished a meeting of our Board of Directory previous to my doing so, and have not been able to secure a meeting until last evening. I regret very much that Dr. Cossitt did not accept the nomination. But as the matter is now before me, I hasten to make the following response:

"First. I have never desired the nomination, and do not now desire the appointment. I involuntarily shrink from it. I am certainly somewhat aware of the responsibility which he incurs who takes the position. I would have preferred its being assumed by another.

"Secondly. I will find it difficult to disengage myself here. The subject was distinctly presented to the Board

last evening. The Board seem very unwilling to give me up. I hope further reflection will lead them to juster views of the question than they seem at present to entertain. But it would be a great trial to me to leave here under circumstances which would be likely to endanger the vital interests of this institution; and certainly I might be expected to consider such a question presented in such aspects as a question of duty.

"Thirdly. I do not feel at liberty, however, yet to decline the nomination. The way before me is dark. I am willing to let the nomination come before the Assembly. Of course, the spirit manifested by that body would contribute very much towards inclining or disinclining me to a final acceptance of the situation. I make this statement in view of the probability of the Assembly's confirming the the nomination. . . . I would consider it my duty to make trial of the situation which you propose, in the event of the nomination being confirmed."

The charter of the University, procured in 1843, authorized the establishment of a theological professorship by "any evangelical church" or any person or persons, by endowing the same. But no professorship was endowed under this provision. The election of Dr. Richard Beard was reported by the Trustees to the General Assembly of the Church, and the election was confirmed by that body. The Trustees followed this rule of reporting the election of professors until the Theological School was discontinued in 1909. From an early date, 1850, to 1920, a period of seventy years, the election of all Trustees was submitted to the General Assembly of the Church for confirmation or rejection. No one of them was ever rejected. (Since

1920, because of a change in the charter at that time, the Trustees have reported to the three Synods of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America.)

On March 13, 1854, Dr. Richard Beard was inaugurated as Professor of Systematic Theology in Cumberland University. The subject of his inaugural address was, "Theology in its Scientific, Experimental and Practical Aspects." This address was printed in the *Theological Medium*, August, 1854. So also was the Charge by Dr. F. R. Cossitt. By direction of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Cossitt asked two formal questions, involving the adoption of the Confession of Faith and the assumption of certain duties as a professor in the institution. A notable charge was given to the new professor, who is referred to by Dr. Cossitt as his "former student." Turning then to the Trustees present Dr. Cossitt said:

"From the very beginning the University has enjoyed a high degree of public favor, and students from all quarters have assembled here to enjoy its advantages. Learned and able instructors as well as wise and salutary regulations have constituted the groundwork of your success. . . . The growth of the institution encouraged you to enlarge its sphere of usefulness by the addition of a department of Law—the first known in Tennessee. The voice of the church called on you to establish a Department of Theology; and we this day induct the first Professor into his important office. . . . When the walls of that edifice which now overlooks our town, shall have crumbled and given place to another ten times as large and a hundred times as splendid . . . posterity will rejoice in the wisdom,

foresight, labors, and sacrifices of their ancestors, and thank God for the blessings which they so richly enjoy. Your names, gentlemen and brethren, will not be forgotten, nor will your services be unappreciated. Go on then with your noble work; and your children will rise up after you and call you blessed."

The way in which the Theological School was started was a wonderful example of faith, consecration, and altruism. Writing of this feature, Dr. B. W. McDonnold, the third President of the University, says: "As this department had at first no endowment, Dr. Beard's salary was at first secured by private contributions from the citizens of Lebanon." With this statement Dr. J. B. Lindsley, of the old University of Nashville, practically agrees when he says: "Members of the Board of Trustees and citizens of Lebanon became responsible to the Professor for his salary." This is a quotation from the statement made by President T. C. Anderson (*Theological Medium*, 1858). Furthermore, the catalogue of 1854 says, "Rev. David Lowry and President Anderson still continue their lectures on other subjects embraced in the course." Dr. David Lowry was the pastor of the local Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The two lecturers gave their services without remuneration. This was a noble and generous thing to do, and was regarded by them as a great privilege.

From 1854 to 1858, the number of strictly theological students, as the catalogues indicate, ranged each year from four to seven. These, added to the candidates for the ministry who were pursuing their studies in the College of Arts and attending some of the theological lectures also,

made a total of 37 in 1854-55; 45 in 1855-56; 34 in 1856-57; and 33 in 1857-58. The catalogues for these years indicate that the lack of financial support gave much concern to the Trustees. Dr. Richard Beard also was much discouraged, so he says, in an article, "Fifty Years as a Teacher," printed in the *Theological Medium*, 1879, pp. 1-27.

In 1858 the charter of the University was changed so as to give the General Assembly of the Church the exclusive right to veto the election of Trustees. The charter amendment in 1850 did not definitely do this. The amendment of 1850 said:

"Appointments by the Board of Trustees to fill vacancies in their own body shall be submitted to the General Assembly, or the Synod in which said institution is situated, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at their next session, after such appointment, for confirmation or rejection."

The charter as amended in 1858 was the first to show the erection of a Theological Department. Some donations, chiefly in personal notes, were made to the endowment of the Theological School prior to the Civil War, all of which were swept away by that unhappy conflict. Prior to the burning of the University building in 1863, the classes of the Theological School were taught in that structure. After the war, the Abram Caruthers property on West Main Street, consisting of a large residence and one or two other buildings, with sixty acres of land, was bought for \$8,760. This money was a part of the \$12,000 received for the sale of the Judge Ephraim Ewing property in Chicago. The Caruthers property just re-

ferred to and afterwards known as Divinity Hall, was the home of the Theological School until 1896, when a removal was made to Memorial Hall on the main campus of the University.

In 1859 Dr. B. W. McDonnold was appointed Professor of Pastoral Theology and Sacred Rhetoric, and continued his service as Professor until 1861. In 1873 Dr. William H. Darnall was appointed to serve temporarily as Professor of Church History. In 1877 three men were inaugurated as Professors in the Theological School: Dr. W. H. Darnall, Church History; Dr. S. G. Burney, Biblical Literature; and Dr. R. V. Foster, Hebrew and New Testament Greek.

The following account of this installation was printed in the *Theological Medium*, October, 1877:

On September 30, 1877, exercises of a very interesting and impressive character were had in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Lebanon, Tennessee, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Rev. S. G. Burney, D.D., Rev. W. H. Darnall, and Rev. R. V. Foster, as professors in the Theological Department of Cumberland University. Dr. Burney became Professor of Biblical Literature; Dr. Darnall, who has for some time been acting Professor of Ecclesiastical History, was formally inducted into the chair, and Mr. Foster was inaugurated Professor of Hebrew and Greek. . . . There were present the professors and students of the various departments of the University, many citizens of the town, and members of the congregation usually worshipping there. Dr. Darnall is the pastor of the church, and having been, for some years, teaching in the Theological Department, he did not deliver an address. Professor Burney

and Foster delivered admirable addresses. . . . Rev. Richard Beard, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology, who presided on the occasion by request of the Board of Trustees, placed the three new professors under the obligations of a solemn covenant, into which they entered standing, in the presence of the audience, before the venerable and honored senior instructor.

In 1880 Dr. J. D. Kirkpatrick was made Professor of Church History to take the place of Dr. Darnall, who resigned in 1878. Dr. Claiborne H. Bell, Lecturer on Missions, 1880-84, was appointed Professor of Missions and Comparative Religion in 1884. For many years he had been President of the Church Board of Missions in St. Louis. In 1876 Dr. A. J. Baird, of Nashville, became a Lecturer on Pastoral Theology, and continued his lectures until 1884, when Dr. W. J. Darby, of Evansville, was appointed in the place of Dr. Baird, and Dr. J. M. Hubbert, of Lincoln, Ill., was appointed Lecturer on Preaching. In 1881 Dr. S. T. Anderson, of Trinity University, Texas, was elected Professor of Biblical Literature, but declined to serve. In 1888, Dr. W. J. Darby, of Evansville, Indiana, was elected Professor of Practical Theology, but declined to serve.

In 1893 James Monroe Hubbert, D.D., at that time pastor of the First Church in Nashville, was called to be Dean and Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, which positions he accepted. Dr. Hubbert served also as pastor of the Lebanon Church, and, after three years, as Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Church. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments, quite prominent in church circles, and one who administered the duties of his

office with ability. In 1893 owing to the death of Dr. S. G. Burney, Dr. A. D. Hail, a missionary in Osaka, Japan, was elected Professor of Systematic Theology, but declined to leave his position in the mission field.

Late in 1893, Rev. W. P. Bone, Pastor of the First Church, later the City Temple, in Dallas, Texas, was called to be Professor of New Testament Interpretation in the Theological School. He spent nearly a year in further preparation in Chicago University before assuming his duties in September, 1894. At the same time John Vant Stephens, D.D., of Bowling Green, Kentucky, began his work as a Professor of Biblical History and Church Law. A year later, owing to the death of Dr. J. D. Kirkpatrick in the summer of 1895, Dr. Stephens was transferred to the Professorship of Church History. In April, 1894, Rev. Finis King Farr was elected to the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Interpretation, but pursued his studies more than a year in Chicago University before assuming his duties in September, 1895.

In May, 1902, Dr. J. M. Hubbert retired as Dean and Professor in the Theological School. During his administration the institution made rapid strides in its effectiveness and as a power in the church. Nearly all the students were college graduates. The time for completing the course was changed in 1895 from two years of nine months each (Assembly Plan of 1852) to three years of seven months each. The courses of study and the work done by the Faculty came up to a high standard, and were a credit to the cause of Theological Education.

On the retirement of Dr. Hubbert, Rev. James Robert Henry, pastor of the Shady Avenue Church, Pittsburgh,

Pennsylvania, was called to take his place as Dean and Professor of Practical Theology. Dean Henry had previously served as the Secretary of the Church Board of Education, which had its headquarters in Nashville. Dean Henry's period of service continued four years, 1902-06. At no other time did the Theological School have a larger attendance.

In 1903, Robert Gamaliel Pearson, D.D., of Starkville, Miss., who had received the B.D. degree from Cumberland in 1876, was added to the Faculty as Professor of English Bible. Dr. Pearson served in this capacity, and very successfully, from 1903 to 1909. He was well known throughout the South, and even in other parts of the country, as a remarkable evangelist.

When Dr. J. R. Henry resigned as Dean and Professor in 1906, Dr. W. P. Bone, the Professor of New Testament Interpretation, was made Dean. This was the year of the Church Union and the beginning of a relation with a wider church program. A library of more than 3,000 well selected volumes had been procured in the years between 1896 and 1906. The selection of books had been carefully made and each of the six departments in the Theological School got its share.

Every year, beginning in 1894, the students were favored with a course of from four to six lectures by some man of ability who had expert knowledge of such subjects as "The Pastoral Office," "Foreign Missions," or "Sunday School Work." Among these lecturers were President A. B. Miller, D.D., LL.D., Waynesburg College; Dr. W. H. Darnall, Alabama; President James D. Moffatt, Washington and Jefferson College; Dr. H. H. Hamill, Nash-

ville; Dr. A. J. Worden, Secretary, Sunday School Work, Philadelphia; Morris Ferguson, Philadelphia; J. Beveridge Lee, Philadelphia; Charles G. Turnbull, Editor, *Sunday School Times*; Dr. John Balcom Shaw, Chicago; Samuel J. Nicolls, D.D., LL.D., St. Louis; B. P. Fullerton, D.D., LL.D., St. Louis; A. D. Hail, D.D., Japan; J. B. Hail, D.D., Japan; President W. H. Black, D.D., LL.D., Missouri Valley College; W. J. Darby, D.D., LL.D., Evansville; President A. R. Taylor, LL.D., James Milliken University; Marion Lawrence, Secretary, International Sunday School Association; Scott F. Hershey, D.D., Newcastle, Pennsylvania; Howard W. Pope, D.D., New Haven, Connecticut; A. H. McKinney, Ph.D., Philadelphia; E. G. McLean, D.D., Chattanooga.

From 1906 to 1909, the first three years after the Church Union, Dr. W. P. Bone, the Dean of the Theological School, had as one of his tasks the work of raising three or four thousand dollars each year from outside friends to supplement the funds on hand for the maintenance of the institution. The scholarship funds were very limited and the endowment was small.

It seemed, however, that about \$100,000 was in sight for the additional endowment of the Theological School. Doubtless this sum would have been secured, except for an adverse decision, on the validity of the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, given by the Tennessee Supreme Court on April 3, 1909.

The disastrous effects of this decision practically equalled those of the Civil War; and were as much to be regretted and as difficult to understand. With much reluctance and

certainly against the wishes the Trustees decided to discontinue the Theological School, which had had for fifty-five years a wonderfully useful existence. It seemed financially impossible to continue this Department, especially since the funds were tied up by three lawsuits brought by the opponents of the Church Union. After the discontinuance, the new and independently established "Presbyterian Seminary of the South" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1909, pp. 82, 83), with a different charter and in no wise connected with the University or any of its Departments, carried on its work in Memorial Hall of Cumberland University for one year without rental charge until its removal to Cincinnati, to become affiliated with the Lane Theological Seminary. The Theological School of Cumberland University was not the institution that was removed to Cincinnati or elsewhere, although the public, to the detriment of the University, received that impression.

All bachelor of divinity degrees ever conferred in Lebanon prior to 1910 were conferred by the authority of the Trustees of Cumberland University, in accordance with the provisions of the University charter. The total number of students receiving the Bachelor of Divinity degree from Cumberland University was 430. About 300 others took English and other partial courses, but did not receive degrees. The main work of the Church was done by these men. Many of them occupied prominent pulpits. Quite a number of them became moderators of the General Assembly of the Church, and others became board secretaries, home or foreign missionaries, college presidents or college professors.

THE PLAN OF 1852 AND THE UNIVERSITY CHARTERS,
1843-1903

In 1848 the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church appointed a Committee to take into consideration the advisability of establishing a Theological School (*Assembly Minutes*, 1848, p. 22).

At this same Assembly (1848) the Committee on Education reported the following item concerning Cumberland University: "The completion of a room for a Theological Department has been ordered by the Trustees, and will soon be accomplished; and some measures have been taken to raise means for a Theological Library (*Assembly Minutes*, 1848; Cumberland University catalogue, 1848, p. 25). The University catalogues of 1847 and 1848 show that Robert Donnell and President Anderson are giving Lectures in Theology and Church History, and that the Trustees are hoping to get endowment for a "Theological Department."

In 1849 the Assembly Committee, appointed in 1848, made a report in which they introduced a resolution to the effect that such an institution be established in Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky, and another in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, "each school to be, and forever remain, under the entire control and management of the Assembly." The form of this resolution was the subject of much debate (*Assembly Minutes*, 1849). Four days later, and after much discussion, the Assembly passed a substitute resolution permitting and requesting the two institutions mentioned "to create an endowment fund for the establishment of such schools, under the patronage of this General Assembly (*Assembly*

Minutes, 1849, pp. 30-33; Stephen's Digest, p. 519). The words, "entire control and management of the Assembly," were eliminated, a fact not mentioned in accessible documents later than the Assembly Minutes of 1849.

The Trustees approved of the action of the Assembly of 1849 with reference to a "Theological Department" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1850, p. 42). On January 16, 1850, the Trustees of the University secured an amendment to the Charter of 1843 (Charter of 1843 printed in *Assembly Minutes*, 1901, p. 87), and reported the same to the Assembly of 1850 (amendment of 1850 printed in *Assembly Minutes*, 1901, p. 88). Referring to the amendment, they said that it "requires all appointments of Trustees of this institution hereafter to be made, to be submitted to the General Assembly for approval or rejection, with power to fill the vacancies when the appointments made by the Trustees are not ratified" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1850, p. 42). The Assembly of 1850, acting on this report, adopted, after accepting an amendment by Rev. L. R. Woods, the following significant resolution: "That the General Assembly approve of the amended charter of Cumberland University, giving her the right of confirming or rejecting the nominations for Trustees of said University, and we will hereafter accept that right" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1850, p. 13). The right to fill vacancies when the appointments made by the Trustees are not ratified, was not accepted by the Assembly (and hence the Trustees withdrew that offer in the amended Charter of 1858).

In 1850 the General Assembly adopted a resolution offered by Dr. T. C. Anderson to the effect that a commit-

tee of seven be appointed by the Assembly "to mature a plan for the establishment of theological departments" in Cumberland College and in Cumberland University. The following committee was appointed: Dr. Richard Beard, Dr. T. C. Anderson, Dr. Milton Bird, Hon. Nathan Green, Professor Azel Freeman, Dr. David Lowry, and R. R. Lansden (*Assembly Minutes*, 1850, p. 17). Dr. Beard was at that time President of Cumberland College, but in 1854 became the first Professor of Theology in Cumberland University; Dr. Anderson was the President of Cumberland University; Dr. Bird was five times Moderator of the General Assembly; Nathan Green, Sr., was Professor of Law in Cumberland University; Dr. Freeman, a professor in Cumberland College, became the first president of Lincoln University; and Dr. David Lowry was the pastor of the Lebanon Church.

At the Assembly of 1852 the Committee reported the plan which they had been appointed by the Assembly to "mature." It is known as the Plan of 1852. It covers nearly five pages in the Assembly Minutes, and contains seven articles and forty-one sections (*Assembly Minutes*, 1852, pp. 37-42). The Committee was not appointed to prepare more than "plan"; and a plan is what it was. Dr. B. W. McDonnold in his *History of the Church* (p. 519) calls it a "charter." But it did not have the form of a charter, nor was it accepted as a charter by either the Legislature, or the Assembly, or the Trustees. It had some uncertainties in it, and there was something yet to be done. As yet no Theological Department, or Departments, had been located. As adopted, the Plan was tentative, as was the amendment to the charter of 1850. The Plan was

never reduced to a final form by either the Assembly or the Trustees. But after the adoption of the Plan, "The Assembly proceeded to locate the institution provided for in said report, which resulted in the election of Lebanon, Tennessee" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1852, p. 18). After adopting the Plan and locating the Department, the Assembly said nothing more than this on the subject. On June 15, 1852, the Board spread on its Minutes a formal acceptance of the Plan of 1852. In this declaration of acceptance, they spoke of it as a "plan." This formal acceptance, however, was not recorded in the Minutes of the next Assembly, as one would expect. On May 11, 1853, however, the Trustees adopted a report which was sent to the Assembly of 1853, and which was recorded in the Minutes of that Assembly, pp. 40, 41. The Trustees recited in this report their efforts to raise endowment for the Theological Department, and asked for the confirmation of Dr. Richard Beard as a professor in the Department.

On March 2, 1858, the Trustees secured from the Legislature an amendment to the University charter (printed in *Assembly Minutes*, 1901, pp. 89, 90). It is mentioned in the Minutes of the Legislature as an "amendment." On February 19, 1858, E. I. Golladay, the representative from Wilson County, and the son-in-law of Dr. F. R. Cossit, offered an amendment to Senate Bill 79, "in order to amend the charter of Cumberland University" (House Journal, 1857-58, p. 613). The amendment provided that the number of Trustees (names not given) should be reduced from thirteen to nine as soon as there were sufficient vacancies by death or resignation. This was a definite

and vital amendment to the charter of 1843, and certainly had the approval of the Board, twelve of whom were living at the time: Robert L. Caruthers, Jordan Stokes, Robert Hatton, W. H. Williamson, Miles McCorkle, Andrew Allison, Nathan Cartmell, Josiah S. McClain, Zachariah Tolliver, David C. Hibbitts, O. G. Finley, and John W. White (Catalogue, 1858). The first four were lawyers; and all the members of the Board were noted for integrity of character. Robert L. Caruthers was President of the Board (1842-1882), and a member of the Tennessee Supreme Court (1852-1861).

The record of the charter is made in the Public Acts of Tennessee, 1858, Chapter 95. The title of the Act was:

"An Act to incorporate Spring Hill Academy, in the County of White, and for other purposes" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1901, p. 89).

It was held by some that this very title excited suspicion. The truth is, several charters were included in the Act. Nearly the same language had been used by the Legislature when an amendment was made to the charter of 1843 in 1850 (referred to above):

"An Act to incorporate Farmers' Academy, in Wilson County, and for other purposes" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1901, p. 88).

There was nothing suspicious in the title in either 1850 or 1858.

The Trustees had nothing to do with these captions or titles.

The amended charter of 1858 gave to the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church the ex-

clusive right to confirm or reject the nomination of Trustees. The amended charter of 1850 did not do this, but on the other hand made it possible for this to be done by either the Assembly or the Synod in which the University was located (*Assembly Minutes*, 1901, pp. 88, 89). This fact shows that the amendment of 1858 was absolutely necessary in order to make the charter agree with the actions of the Assembly of 1850 (*Assembly Minutes*, 1850, p. 13).

In the charter of 1843 and in the amendment of 1850 there was nothing to show the erection of either a Law School or a Theological School. The provision for these two Departments in the amended charter of 1858 was in accordance with the facts in the case and in thorough agreement with the Plan of 1852, which called for the erection of a Theological Department. There was never any legal right in any University charter for calling the Law Department the "Lebanon Law School." The fact that some did this, however, was a more or less bad custom which later caused the University some trouble. Nor was there any authority in the Plan of 1852 or in any of the University charters for calling the Theological Department the "Lebanon Theological Seminary," or even the "Theological Seminary." This custom was misleading, and, in later years, gave rise to much confusion and misunderstanding, leading to an occasional denial that it was a Department at all.

In 1873 the Assembly said it would be better to have "a separate Board of Trustees for the control of the funds, appointment of professors, etc.," of the Theological School, but took no action (*Assembly Minutes*, 1873,

p. 29). In 1894 the Assembly asked the Trustees to consider the advisability of placing "the Literary School under the Synods of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi," and report to the Assembly, if there be "legal barriers preventing separation between the Literary and Theological Departments" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1894, pp. 35, 36). But there was no provision like this in the Plan of 1852. In 1895 the Trustees reported to the Assembly that there were "serious and insuperable legal barriers in the way." They were unable, they said, to see "how the Church would receive greater benefits," or how the Theological School could "be any more the School of the Church than it is now" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1895, pp. 129, 130). The Assembly of 1895 concurred in this answer, adopting the language of the Committee's report, which said: "... relative to the advisability and legality of placing the Theological School under a separate Board of Managers, and as a matter of expediency and law the Committee recommend that the General Assembly concur in said answer of the Board of Trustees" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1895, p. 40).

In 1895 the Assembly appointed a Permanent Committee, to be a Board of Visitors to the Theological School, with five defined powers. The Assembly of 1897 modified these instructions, and in the modification said the advice of the Visitors to the Theological School "ought not to be mandatory." Thus that part of the instructions given in 1895 was, in the language of the Assembly, "rescinded" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1897, p. 60).

In 1901 the Assembly adopted a "Historical Statement" as to the relation of the Theological School to Cumber-

land University, and appointed a Committee of seven to confer with the Trustees of the University (*Assembly Minutes*, 1901, pp. 74-90). The Committee conferred with the Trustees, March 19, 20, 1902. All communications were in writing, and are found in the *Assembly Minutes*, 1902, pp. 68a-88a. The Trustees went to great lengths, so they thought, in what they offered to do in the way of making charter amendments. The Committee found no fault with the Trustees as to their management of the Theological School. They reported also to the Assembly of 1902 that "all negotiations with the Board of Trustees were conducted with the utmost courtesy, and that due consideration was shown your Committee by the Board of Trustees" (*Assembly Minutes*, 1901, 90a, 91a). The Committee of seven members made two reports. Six made a majority report, and one, a minority report.

In their effort to come to an agreement with the majority Committee, the Trustees said: "It is further agreed that the charter shall be amended so that the endowment now held or that may hereafter be held by the Trustees of Cumberland University for the benefit of the Theological School or Department shall be subject to the control of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Provided that said control shall be consistent with the trusts attaching to said fund, and shall be exercised alone through the Board of Trustees of said University, and provided, further, that the possession and legal title of all of said fund shall forever remain in the said Trustees of Cumberland University for the use and benefit of the said school as a department of said institution, and that no part thereof shall ever be removed to any other place or be transferred to any other

person or corporation or diverted to any other use than that of said Theological School or Department of said University at Lebanon, Tennessee. And, provided further, that investments of the said endowment shall be made as heretofore (*Assembly Minutes*, 1901, p. 77a).

The minority Committee was in favor of accepting these proposals. He took the view that the Trustees had always acted in "strict conformity" with the provisions of the Plan of 1852; that the Board of Trustees serving at the time the amendment to the charter of 1858 was secured, were men of honor, Christian men above reproach; that "direct control" of the Theological School was in conflict with the Plan of 1852 and the will of the Church as expressed in previous Assemblies; and that documents binding on the Trustees are equally binding on the Assembly.

The Assembly of 1901 and the report of the majority committee to the Assembly of 1902 made certain observation as to the amended charter of 1858:

1. That the charter of 1843 provides that a church may establish a theological professorship, by endowing the same; that it may also appoint the professor; and that the charter of 1858 does not so provide.

2. That the amended charter of 1850 gives to the Assembly the power to appoint the Trustees; and that the charter of 1858 does not so provide.

3. That the charter of 1858 gives to the Trustees the power, in the event any department is discontinued, to use its funds in the support of some other department of the University.

4. That the Assembly had no notice of the procurement of the charter of 1858.

5. That this charter does not limit the terms of service of members of the Board of Trustees.

The Trustees, in their report to the Assembly of 1902, replied to these observations as follows:

1. That the Assembly of 1852 asked the Trustees to appoint theological professors.

2. That while the Trustees offered in 1850 to give to the Assembly the right to appoint Trustees, the Assembly did not choose to accept that offer, but accepted only the right to confirm or reject the nominations of Trustees.

3. That the Plan of 1852 does not anticipate the discontinuance of the Theological School; that if the Trustees made, in the church papers, any pledge based on that contingency, only the funds raised under the pledge would be affected; that there are no such funds in the hands of the Board; and that this voluntary offer, to make a refund, in case of a discontinuance, could be withdrawn, and was withdrawn in the amendment of 1858.

4. That there is no sure evidence that the Trustees failed to report the amended charter of 1858 to the Assembly of 1858; that the Assembly Minutes show that the Trustees made a report, also that this report was not recorded by the Assembly (*Assembly Minutes*, 1858, pp. 12, 68); and that the knowledge of the amendment would not and could not be withheld from the Assembly. Their view was that the charter of 1858 was in harmony with agreements of the Assemblies of 1849, 1850, and 1852.

5. The Trustees offered to change the charter so as to limit the terms of service of members of the Board. (This proposed action was not required of the Board in the Plan of 1852 or in any of the University charters.)

On October 2, 1902, a second Committee, one appointed by the Assembly of 1902, and the Board of Trustees entered into an agreement. The Assembly of 1903 ratified this agreement (*Assembly Minutes*, 1903, pp. 7, 97, 59a, 60a). In conformity with this agreement, the Trustees, on September 1, 1903, procured another amendment to the charter, limiting the terms of service of members of the Board, and dealing with the method of electing and dismissing theological professors (Record of Charters, 1903, State Capitol, Nashville, Tennessee).

The Assembly of 1901 made the following declaration: " . . . also, that the Assembly hereby declare its unqualified approbation of the loyal and self-sacrificing service rendered by the members of the Board of Trustees of Cumberland University (*Assembly Minutes*, 1901, p. 92).

CHAPTER XVIII

TEACHERS IN THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

RICHARD BEARD, D.D., the first professor in the Theological School, was a scholar of ability, a learned theologian, a princely gentleman, and one highly esteemed for the dignity, purity, and gentleness of his character. He was born near Gallatin, Tennessee, November 27, 1799, and died in Lebanon, December 2, 1880, revered by all. One of his biographers spoke of him as "the old man eloquent."

Having received the A.B. degree from Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky, in 1832, he was immediately made Professor of Greek and Latin in that institution, and occupied this Chair until 1838, a period of six years, at the end of which time he was made Professor of Greek and Latin in Sharon College in Mississippi. From September, 1843, to February, 1854, he served very efficiently as President of Cumberland College, his alma mater. His inauguration as Professor of Systematic Theology in Cumberland University took place on March 13, 1854. His teaching work began at once, or as soon as his classes could be organized, and continued until the time of his death.

Dr. Beard was a great scholar, very methodical, and exceedingly painstaking in his work. Among the products of his labors, besides his many newspaper and magazine articles, were three large volumes on *Systematic Theology*, two volumes of *Biographical Sketches*, a volume of *Sermons and Essays*, and a volume on the work of his Church.

He was always courteous, considerate of others, and ever ready to help any one in need. It is said of him that no corrupt communication ever proceeded from his mouth. For sixty years he was a man of prominence and influence, and his useful labors were carried on almost without interruption. A few weeks after his death, his successor, Dr. S. G. Burney, said of him: "As a teacher he was earnest, faithful, and conscientious. His instruction was clear and thorough, and his manner in the class-room was dignified and impressive." He was twice (1845 and 1866) made Moderator of the General Assembly of his Church. One of his sons, Richard Beard, was a lawyer of prominence in Murfreesboro. Another, W. D. Beard, of Memphis, was Chief Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court. A third, Edward Ewing Beard, was a Trustee of the University, the Treasurer of its Board, and a professor in the Law School.

Stanford Guthrie Burney, D.D., LL.D., born near Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee, April 16, 1814, was the able successor of Dr. Richard Beard as Professor of Systematic Theology. From Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky, he received the A.B. degree in 1841. During 1844 he acted as an agent of the University. In 1877, he came to Cumberland University as Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological School. For a number of years he had been Professor of Philosophy in the University of Mississippi, and was widely known as an able teacher and writer, and as an eloquent preacher. Dr. Burney was a pastor in Nashville a year and a half, beginning in 1841; in December, 1844, he became the pastor of the First Church in Memphis; in 1850 he became pastor in Oxford, Mississippi, and preached there for twenty-five years. In

1852 he founded the College for Women in Oxford, and was its president until 1860. He was a great logician, an acute thinker, a metaphysician of the first rank, and had a wonderful capacity to get other men to think. From his facile pen came the following books: *Soteriology*, *Atonement and Law*, *Psychology*, and *Moral Science*. In 1860 he was made Moderator of the General Assembly of his Church. Ripe in years and having made a profound impression upon his fellows, he quietly passed away on March 1, 1893.¹

Robert Verrell Foster, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Systematic Theology from 1893 to 1909, was one of the greatest scholars and teachers ever connected with the University. He was born near Lebanon, August 12, 1845. From Cumberland University he received the A.B. degree in 1870 and the B.D. degree in 1876. Later he spent a year in Union Theological Seminary, New York City. In 1884 he was honored with the D.D. degree by Trinity University, and in 1906 with the LL.D. degree by Washington and Jefferson College. From 1877 to 1893 he was Professor of Hebrew and New Testament Greek in the Theological School, and then for sixteen years, Professor of Systematic Theology. In 1909 he became Professor of Systematic Theology for one year in the Presbyterian Seminary of the South. In 1910 he was appointed Professor of Philosophy and Ethics in the College of Arts, and remained in this position until his death, January 27, 1914.

One of the greatest things about him was his capacity for friendship. In his quiet, solid, well-regulated, courteous, thoroughly Christian life, there was a real and suffi-

¹ See Speer's *Prominent Tennesseans*, pp. 158, 160.

cient basis for friendship. He was a friend the first day one met him or sat under him in the classroom.

Quite a large number of those who knew him, and especially his students, found in him a wise counsellor. Young men loved and trusted him because of his practical wisdom which he possessed to an unusual degree. His fitness for giving counsel was quite generally accepted. His standards of education were high; his theological views were characterized by sanity, clearness, and breadth; his position on church questions were cautious and conservative; and his attitude toward others was inoffensive and considerate.

Another reason for his great hold on men was the vast extent of his learning and the accuracy of his scholarship. He was always a laborious student and knew how to scientifically classify what he had learned. In his earlier years as a teacher he gave much of his time to the problems of mathematics, astronomy, and philosophy. In addition he had a marvellous acquaintance with the great things in literature and had himself a considerable power in the art of literary expression. His poetic temperament enabled him to catch the true spirit of poetry and to convey its message to others. He was well-informed on many subjects, and was scholarly and thorough in his investigations. No mere reader was he, no mere purveyor of the thoughts of others. He himself was a member of the noble order of thinkers.

His first great work was in the field of biblical scholarships. As a teacher of the Bible in the original languages and in his mother tongue he was outstanding. As a theologian he easily occupied a place in the front rank. It was

in the field of Systematic Theology that he excelled most of all. His study of church history or any of the theological sciences was not in vain. He knew where the pitfalls were. Knowing the fields of theology and philosophy as he did, he was able to think his system through. The great center of his philosophy was "God." A personal and loving God was the explanation of all. It was the idea of God that fired all his eloquence in the classroom. An evangelical position was more reasonable to him than any other, and in this he found the greatest freedom of the spirit.

Furthermore he was a prolific and accomplished writer. He wrote on biblical and theological themes and on topics of the day, always saying something worth-while. The Nashville afternoon paper frequently published his essays, and these interesting papers added not a little to his popularity and fame. He wrote several books, including these: *Old Testament Studies*, *Introduction to the Study of Theology*, and *A Commentary on Romans*. But his greatest work was his *Systematic Theology*, the crown of his literary and theological activity.

It should be added that his throne was in the classroom. It was there that he poured out his soul to his pupils. They regarded him as a great teacher, one who knew his subjects well, who had the power to define, classify, elucidate, unfold, and inspire. It was here that he was in his happiest vein, and made his pupils friends, disciples, defenders. With him there was not so much freedom in the pulpit. He would scarcely venture a sermon without a manuscript, a device, however, which sometimes added to his power.

The fact that he was a Christian gentleman was the chief element in his greatness. The Christianity of Christ made him great, softened his nature, made him gentle, made his words ring true, made him willing to lay down his life as a sacrifice for others.

John Dillard Kirkpatrick, D.D., was born near Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee, July 8, 1836, of Scotch-Irish descent. He died August 2, 1895, and his death was regarded as a calamity to the University. Throughout the Civil War he was a gallant soldier, and rose to the rank of colonel. At one time he was the chaplain of his regiment, and, at another time, on the staff of General John H. Morgan. After the war, he was pastor of a church in Goodlettsville four years, 1865-09, and then pastor of the Second Church in Nashville six years, 1869-75. In 1875 he became Financial Agent of the University. In 1880 he was appointed Murdock Professor of Church History in the Theological School, in which work he continued until his death fifteen years later. When the end of his useful life came, Chancellor Green paid him this tribute: "Soldier, scholar, Christian gentleman, friend of the students, loved by all."

For twenty years the Faculty and Trustees looked to Dr. Kirkpatrick as their leader in the financial affairs of the institution. When friends made gifts to the University, he was the one consulted. Such confidence did people have in him that they were more inclined to give when he presented the need, whether the money needed was for students, buildings, or endowment. During his last illness, his chief thought and last wish were the completion of Memorial Hall, which could hardly have been built



RICHARD BEARD, D.D.



S. G. BURNEY, LL.D.



J. D. KIRKPATRICK, D.D.



C. H. BELL, D.D.

Professors in the Theological School





DEAN J. M. HUBBERT, D.D.



JOHN VANT STEPHENS, D.D.



FINIS KING FARR, D.D.



R. G. PEARSON, D.D.

Professors in the Theological School



without his aid. It was a pleasing coincidence that the last brick that was to go into the building was laid on the day of his death.

As to church management and the practical details of a minister's life, Dr. Kirkpatrick was the student's best adviser. His private library was a good one, and it finally came into the University's possession. His activities were varied. During the greater part of his teaching activity, he taught Biblical Introduction as well as Church History. He was well acquainted with the history of his own denomination and its leading men. From 1880 to 1884 he was the Managing editor of the Church's Theological Quarterly. It was by his fine and noble life, by his wonderful sympathy and unselfish friendship, by his distinguished labors for the Church and the University, and by all his heroic services for the public good that he came to have such a large place in the public esteem.

Dr. Kirkpatrick was a very religious man. As Tennyson would say, he had in him "the passion of the second life." He was a man who could "hear in his bosom the drumbeat of eternity." As Dr. R. V. Foster, his intimate colleague, said, "He heard the soldier's sunset gun, and went to rest."

"A whiter soul, a fairer mind,
A life with purer course and aim,
A gentler eye, a voice more kind
We may not look on earth to find,
The love that lingers o'er his name
Is more than fame."

It may be said that Dr. Kirkpatrick could make more

friends for the University than any other man during his connection with it. Every day he himself lived according to the Golden Rule. His chief characteristic was unselfishness. His chief passion was to help others, especially students in their struggles. No one else was altogether like him in this respect.

"The regal pride was not driven from its throne,
But chastened to a high humility;
The opulent, sweet, worldly wisdom blent
With such clear innocence of worldly guile."

Claiborne H. Bell, D.D., a native of Mississippi and a son of Rev. Robert Bell, a missionary to the Indians, was appointed Professor of Missions and Comparative Religion in the Theological School in 1884, and served ably in this capacity for twenty-five years. His death occurred in Lebanon, November 15, 1909. He received the A.B. degree from Cumberland University in 1853. Later he received the A.M. and D.D. degrees. Immediately after the Civil War he became the President of the College for Young Women in Oxford, Mississippi. The college was in a flourishing condition when he resigned his position there in 1873.

For several years before taking up his work in Cumberland University, he was pastor in St. Louis, Missouri, and later the distinguished President of the Church's Board of Missions, which had its headquarters in that city.

This much revered teacher was a profound student of his subjects, Foreign Missions, Apologetics and Comparative Religion. He made those subjects live in the class-

room. One would not soon forget his forceful, ringing words. It was a benediction to see and hear him.

Dr. Bell and his good wife were chiefly instrumental in fitting up a Mission Museum in the University. They had the generous assistance of Rev. J. M. Van Horn, an alumnus and his wife, missionaries in Japan; and also the assistance of Rev. John T. Molloy and his wife, both graduates of the Theological School, and missionaries in Yucatan, Mexico.

James Monroe Hubbert, D.D., Dean of the Theological School and Professor of Practical Theology, was born in Cassville, Missouri, June 15, 1850. His work in Lebanon and in the Theological School is referred to elsewhere. He received the following degrees from Cumberland: A.B. in 1875; B.D. in 1876; and D.D. in 1884. He was graduated from Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1879.

Dr. Hubbert had two pastorates before coming to Lebanon. One was in Lincoln, Illinois, 1879-87; the other, First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee, 1888-93. For nine years he was Dean of the Theological School, Professor of Practical Theology, and pastor of the local church, 1893-02; Stated Clerk, General Assembly, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1896-1906; and Assistant Clerk, General Assembly, Presbyterian Church, United States of America, for several years, beginning in 1907. He was the Moderator, General Assembly, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1889. He attended the meetings of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, Belfast, Ireland, 1884; Washington, D. C., 1889; Liverpool, England, 1904. Two famous lectures were delivered by him, "What a

Backwoodsman Saw in London," and "The Model Woman." He resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 1907 to October 6, 1934, the time of his death, which was caused by an automobile accident.

Winstead Paine Bone, D.D., was Professor of New Testament Interpretation in the Theological School from 1894 to 1909, and Dean of the same from 1906 to 1909. Dr. Bone was born in Douglas, Texas, November 23, 1861. He received from Trinity University, Texas, the following degrees: A.B. in 1883; A.M. in 1894; and D.D. in 1907. He received from Cumberland University the B.D. degree in 1886 and the LL.D. degree at the Ninetieth Anniversary of the University in October, 1932. He spent seven years in the pastorate; was graduated from Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1888; was a student in the University of Berlin one year, 1889-90; and nearly a year a student in the University of Chicago (1894). He was a student under Philip Schaff and others in New York; under Bernhard Weiss and Adolph Harnack and others in Berlin; and under W. R. Harper, Ira M. Price, and others in Chicago.

Dr. Bone spent two years of ten months each in Cumberland under Drs. Burney, Foster, Bell, and Kirkpatrick. He has been a Professor or has occupied some official capacity in Cumberland for the past forty-one years. He wrote comments on the Sunday School Lessons for twelve years, and has been a frequent contributor to religious papers and magazines. For one year, 1905-06, he was a member of the Church Union Committee. From 1909 to 1929 he was the Secretary of the Cumberland University Alumni Association, and from 1920 to 1929, the editor

of the *Cumberland Alumnus*. From 1909 to 1914 he was the President of the University. Since that time he has been Professor of Biblical Literature, Ethics and Philosophy.

John Vant Stephens, D.D., Professor of Church History in the Theological School of Cumberland University from 1894 to 1909, was born near St. Louis, Missouri, September 16, 1857. In his twenty-third year he entered college, and received the A.B. degree from Lincoln University, Illinois, in 1884. After completing his college course he spent a year in Union Theological Seminary, New York City. He then came to Lebanon, where he completed his theological course in the Theological School of Cumberland University, being a member of the class of 1886, and receiving the B.D. degree.

After graduation he was settled over a mission church in Knoxville, Tennessee. His success in this field led the Oak Street Church in Chattanooga to call him there, which call he accepted. Later he served as Secretary of the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Missions, with headquarters in St. Louis. While engaged in this service he was the editor of the *Missionary Record*, improving it and making it a standard publication. His last pastorate, before coming to Lebanon, was at Bowling Green, Ky.

In 1909-10 Dr. Stephens taught in the Presbyterian Seminary of the South, and was its President. In 1910 he became Professor of Church History in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, which service he continued until May, 1932, when he retired, rounding out thirty-eight years of continuous service as a theological teacher. He resides in Cincinnati.

The following books were written by him: *Infant*

Church Membership, The Causes, The Cumberland Presbyterian Digest, The Evolution of the Cumberland Presbyterian Confession of Faith, Presbyterian Government, The Presbyterian Churches, and The Providential Purpose of Our Country. For four years he was the editor of the *Teacher's Monthly Sunday School Magazine*. Some years ago he was a member of the Committee which prepared the *Intermediate Catechism of the Presbyterian Church*. In 1935 he published a small but attractive volume, *Cumberland University Theological School*.

Finis King Farr, D.D., was Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Interpretation in the Theological School from September, 1895, to May, 1909. He was one of Cumberland's best products and filled a large place in the history of the institution in which he taught. His student days, filled as they were with worthy achievement, are remembered still. His fourteen years as a Professor, with his unusual teaching ability, his keenness of insight and power of lucid statement, made the pursuit of knowledge under his direction worth while.

This gifted teacher was born in College Mound, Missouri, November 11, 1870, being the son of a noted father, William Benton Farr, D.D. He entered Cumberland University as a student in 1887, and became a graduate of the Department of Engineering in 1889. After his graduation he spent three years as a civil engineer, and then decided to enter the ministry. In September, 1892, he entered the Theological School of Cumberland University, and was graduated with the B.D. degree in June, 1894. Later he received the A.B. degree as of the class of 1889. In April, 1894, he was elected Professor in the Theological

School, with the understanding that he was to spend a year or more in postgraduate study in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. This course he pursued, taking his principal work under such men as William Rainey Harper and Ira M. Price. His work in Chicago had to do chiefly with biblical Hebrew and other Old Testament studies, and it was to these subjects he was assigned when he took up his work in Cumberland University.

After beginning his work in Cumberland, Dr. Farr spent several summer quarters in study at Chicago University, from which he received the A.M. degree in 1911. Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Missouri, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1906. It was regarded as a privilege to hear him in the classroom or elsewhere.

In the year, 1909-10, he was a teacher in the Presbyterian Seminary in the South. In 1910 he became a Professor in Lane Theological Seminary, in which institution he labored until his death, July 29, 1929.

James Robert Henry, D.D., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, succeeded Dr. J. M. Hubbert as Dean and Professor of Practical Theology. He entered upon this work in September, 1902, and retired from it in 1906, when he returned to the pastorate.

Dr. Henry was born in Cohutta, Georgia, and was the son of a noted minister, Rev. Samuel Henry. His literary education was received in the schools of Georgia. From Cumberland University he received the B.D. degree in 1886. He was a member of a class of nineteen, three of whom became Professors in the Theological School. For three years after graduation he was pastor at Cleveland,

Tennessee. At the end of this period, in 1889, he became the Secretary of the Church's Educational Society, or Board of Education, with headquarters in Nashville. After two years or more in this work, he resigned and spent a year in Oxford University, England, and in European travel. On his return to the United States, he became the pastor of the Shady Avenue Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh.

During the four years of his administration as Dean, the Theological School was quite prosperous. The attendance for the four years was 56, 76, 67, and 54, the largest in its history. Dr. R. G. Pearson was added to the Faculty. During this period a larger number than usual of prominent men from the outside delivered courses of lectures to the student body. After leaving his work in Lebanon, Dr. Henry had three pastorates: Bridgewater, Pennsylvania; Anna, Illinois; and Fort Myers, Florida, where his death occurred February 24, 1930.

For a period of six years, Robert Gamaliel Pearson, D.D., an eminent evangelist and Bible scholar, was Professor of English Bible and Evangelistic Methods in the Theological School. He began this work in 1903 and continued until May, 1909.

Dr. Pearson was born in Mississippi, June 9, 1847. His Quaker parents had come to that State a short time before from North Carolina. His literary education was received for the most part at Cooper Institute, in Mississippi. He received the B.D. degree from Cumberland University in 1876. Then followed two pastorates, one in Tupelo, Mississippi, the other, in Columbia, Tennessee. After this, for one year, he was co-pastor with Dr. A. J. Baird, of



ERNEST LOONEY STOCKTON, LL.D.
President, 1926—

the First Church in Nashville. Then for a number of years he gave himself to evangelistic work, in which he had much success and on account of which he became nationally known. His health failing, he and Mrs. Pearson spent a year abroad, the time being given to travel in France, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, and Italy.

Dr. Pearson's stay in Lebanon is described by one of his colleagues, Dr. F. K. Farr, whose words are quoted by Mrs. Pearson in a sketch of her husband's life. Among other things, Dr. Farr says: "It was a source of great satisfaction to the Faculty and all the friends of the Theological Department of Cumberland University, when, in 1903, Dr. R. G. Pearson consented to take up the work of the Chair of English Bible and Evangelistic Methods. It was almost entirely a labor of love on Dr. Pearson's part; the institution, with its limited income, was not able to promise him an adequate salary. Dr. Pearson's rich experience was freely placed at the service of his students. His methods and outlines of classroom work were original with himself and their merit was proved by the results. In the difficult task of Faculty criticism at 'rhetoricals,' Dr. Pearson led his colleagues."

During three summers, 1910 to 1912, Dr. Pearson gave Bible lectures at the Montreat Assembly in North Carolina. He died in Columbia, South Carolina, in March, 1913. He was a Professor in the Columbia Theological Seminary at the time of his death. In 1890, a volume of his sermons was published in Nashville under the title, *Truth Applied*. A second volume of his sermons, edited by Mrs. Pearson, was published in Richmond, Virginia, in 1913.

CHAPTER XIX

OTHER SCHOOLS

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY has had a number of schools besides the ones mentioned in the preceding pages. Some of them are not now in existence. Nevertheless they must be included in the account of the history made.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

1842-1902; 1910-1927

The Preparatory School and the College of Arts had their beginning on the same day in September, 1842. T. N. Jarman was the first teacher in the Preparatory School, beginning his work on September 9, 1842, and continuing for two years. C. L. Price assisted him for five months. B. S. Foster taught two years, 1844-46. R. P. Decherd began his work in this School on January 3, 1846, and continued until August 2, 1854. He was made Principal on February 16, 1850.

The Preparatory School gave its graduates a good preparation for college. The course as printed in the catalogue of 1848 gave two years of Greek and three of Latin. Caesar was given in the third year; Virgil and Cicero's Orations, in the fourth year. Elementary Geometry and Elementary Algebra were given in the fourth year.

Students in the Preparatory School were taught by tutors from 1842 to 1850, when the School came to have a separate Faculty, in fact as well as in name. The classes were taught in a separate building from 1854 to 1902, a

period of forty-eight years. Campbell Academy, which was located on the present site of the High School, was united with the Preparatory School in 1854. The Trustees at that time leased the Campbell Academy building for a period of ninety-nine years, and this building was the home of the Preparatory School from 1854 to 1902. The Trustees then made a gift of their lease to the Lebanon High School. In 1902-03 the old building was torn away and a new building was erected there for the High School.

R. P. Decherd, the first Principal of the Preparatory School, and who taught in it from 1846 to 1854, was later made a Professor in Trinity University, Texas. Other teachers also in the Preparatory School have risen to prominence. S. T. Anderson later became a professor in Trinity University and its Acting President; E. B. Crisman, President of Trinity; D. S. Bodenhamer, a Professor in Trinity; T. C. Blake, E. G. Burney, N. Green, Jr., G. Frank Burns, E. L. Stockton, Icie Kenton, Mrs. Y. P. Wooten, William D. Young, Ralph T. Donnell, professors in Cumberland University; and John A. Hyden, professor in Vanderbilt University. E. L. Stockton became the President of Cumberland University.

The man who made the Preparatory School such a great power in educational circles was Professor William J. Grannis, A.M., a native of New York State, born at Morristown, April 24, 1823. He was educated in the Jefferson Institute, Watertown, New York, and in the New York State Normal, at Albany. He was a classical scholar, a gifted teacher, a splendid disciplinarian, and a man of culture. He had both the A.B. and A.M. degrees. He was an elder in the church, and a Christian of the highest order.

From 1862 to 1866 he was in the Quartermaster's Department, Union Army, Nashville, Tennessee. Hundreds of the finest young men who were graduated from the College of Arts of Cumberland University took their first training under Professor W. J. Grannis, and his two sons, Herbert W. Grannis, A.M., and Harry N. Grannis. Herbert Grannis taught Greek and Latin in the Preparatory School for twenty-seven years, 1875-1902.

Cumberland University had no Preparatory School from 1902 to 1910. In 1909-10 there was a sub-Freshman class of twenty-four students, who lacked a little of being ready for college entrance. A class of this character had been provided for each year for several years prior thereto.

To show how the attendance at the Preparatory School ran throughout its history, a few instances may be taken from the catalogues of the following years: 114 in 1857; 117 in 1858; 94 in 1859; 104 in 1860; 169 in 1869; 138 in 1870; 130 in 1871; 74 in 1876; 99 in 1890; 56 in 1895; 57 in 1898; 60 in 1912; 81 in 1914; 36 in 1918; 94 in 1921; 104 in 1922; 123 in 1924; 95 in 1926; 66 in 1927; when it was discontinued. From 1910 to 1927 the classes were taught by a separate Faculty, but in the same building with the College of Arts.

THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

1852-1912

The catalogue of 1851 offers "Instruction in Engineering." It says, "Professor Stewart will give instruction in Surveying and Engineering." The object was to prepare students for the profession of Engineering. In his historical sketch of 1858, Dr. T. C. Anderson says: "In 1852, an Engineering School was established as a department of

the University, and Professor Stewart, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, was appointed Professor in that department. Some of the graduates of this school have already gained distinction in practical engineering. At present Professor Buchanan is associated with Professor Stewart in the school."

Professor A. P. Stewart was the head of the department from 1852 to 1854, from 1856 to 1861, and from 1867 to 1869. Professor A. H. Buchanan was the head of this school from 1854 to 1856 and from 1869 to 1911. The work of the Engineering School was confined almost exclusively to what is generally called Civil Engineering, which prepared young men to survey lands, and build highways, railroads, bridges, and do other work of a similar character. A certificate was given for a course of two or three years of strictly engineering work. When pure mathematics was included, a degree in engineering was given on the completion of a four-year course. The attendance was never at any time large. The number of graduates—those receiving degrees—from 1852 to 1912—was 35. The school was discontinued in 1912.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

1871-1873

The Medical School at Memphis, Tennessee, was reorganized in 1868 under its original charter. This Medical College became the Medical Department of Cumberland University in July, 1871. It had only a contractual relation with Cumberland, and a separate Board of Trustees. The Memphis School had a Board of twelve Trustees, with Hon. Henry G. Smith as its president. There was a Faculty of nine, composed of the leading physicians of Mem-

phis, with Alexander Erskine, M.D., as Dean. The twentieth annual session began on the first Monday in October, 1872, and closed March 1, 1873. This was the second and concluding year as a department of Cumberland University. The names of the Medical students were printed in the catalogue of 1871-72 only.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

1903-35

The School of Music was established in 1903, with Herr Eugene Feuchtinger as the Director. This was during the administration of President D. E. Mitchell, who financially and otherwise made possible this new addition to the work of Cumberland. Herr Feuchtinger was an accomplished musician and set a high standard. He was assisted by C. S. Hertzog, teacher of violin, Elise Tanner, voice, Nellie Hamilton and Minnie McClain. Professor Feuchtinger was born and musically educated in Wurtemberg, Germany.

In 1906 Robert Paul Gise succeeded Professor Feuchtinger. He was a native of Ohio, a student in the best American schools of music, and also studied under Guil-mont in Paris. Professor Gise was an accomplished musician and a gentleman of high character. With his assistants he carried on his work in Cumberland until the time of his death, April 9, 1917. He was followed by James Isaac Ayers for one year.

In 1918, Professor W. H. A. Moore, of Vancouver, Canada, was elected Director. He, too, was an accomplished musician, being a graduate of the Conservatory of Music in Stuttgart, Germany. Professor C. L. Jaynes, A.B., of Ohio Wesleyan, followed Professor Moore in 1921, and

continued as the head of the School of Music until June, 1922. In 1922, Professor Moore was again called to take charge of the School of Music and he continued until 1927, when Professor Frederick S. Mendenhall, A.B., A.M., of Ohio Wesleyan, became the Director. Since that time there has been no Director. Sue Finley was instructor in piano from 1930 to 1933. Mattie Crowe was instructor in voice, 1930-31. Since 1931, Theodora Ferrell has been the instructor in voice. Eunice Cutler became the instructor in piano in 1933.

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE

A Commercial School was established in 1871 by D. S. Bodenhamer, '70 A.B., and H. T. Norman, '60 A.B., and was continued as such until June, 1873. There were twenty-four students the first year, and nineteen, the second. It did not propose to confer degrees. In 1873 a Business College and Telegraph Institute was organized. It began its work on September 1, of that year. The principal of this School was Thomas Toney, A.M. It had large success from the beginning. It began with three teachers and had six the second year. The number of students enrolled the first years was 104. Frank Goodman, later the head of a business college in Nashville, was one of the teachers. In 1874-75 the enrollment was 165, and in 1875-76 there were 168 enrolled. The Business College was discontinued in 1876. It served a temporary purpose and did not pretend to do more than the name implied. John Frizzell, a prominent layman, who later became the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of his Church and who was hon-

ored by the University with the LL.D. degree, was one of the teachers.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

1922-29

The School of Commerce was organized in 1922 to meet what was considered a need in modern business. J. Gordon Wooten, B.C.S., was made the Director. He was assisted by James N. Bujac, who received his training in the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance and in the University of Pennsylvania. A four-year course was offered leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce. This School was continued six years, 1922-28. Others who taught in this School were Walter B. Posey, A.M., Floy Grace King, B.S., O. P. Nash, B.S., Floyd W. McCollum, A.M., and J. C. Reagan, Ph.D. Since 1928, there has been only one teacher each year for commercial subjects. Agnes Tilley, A.B., taught these subjects two years, 1928-30; and Gordon B. Walker, LL.B., has taught them since 1930.

THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

1922-26

In 1922 a School of Journalism was established, with Mary Stahlman Douglas, of Nashville, as Dean. J. Vernol Clarke, B.S., of Nashville, was Dean for the year, 1923-24, and it was called the Yancey School of Journalism, in honor of Richard H. Yancey, '77 LL.B., premier editor of the Nashville *Banner*. Edwin Ray Bentley, A.B. (Texas Christian University), was also a teacher in this School, 1924-25. In 1925 the Schools of Commerce and Journalism were united. O. P. Nash, B.S., was the teacher. Not

being in sufficient demand, subjects in Journalism have not been taught since 1926.

THE CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY ANNEX

The Lebanon College for Young Ladies was established in 1886. The founder and first president was Benjamin S. Foster, LL.D. This school was continued until 1909, when the building which it owned and occupied for twenty-three years was totally destroyed by fire. No attempt was ever made to rebuild.

In 1894 the Lebanon College for Young Ladies and Cumberland University, each having and retaining a separate Board of Trustees, entered into a contractual relation with each other, the former institution to be known as the Cumberland University Annex. The two institutions carried on their work as before, each having a separate campus. But the courses leading to the A.B. degree and the teachers of these courses were to be practically the same, and the names of the students in both institutions were printed in the University catalogue. This connection of the two schools was continued for a period of four years, 1894-98.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT

1894-97

In the spring of 1894, Lieutenant Charles Gerhardt, of the Eighth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to teach Military Science and Tactics in the University to such students as wished to take such a course. This appointment was made through the influence of U. S. Senator W. B. Bate, '57 LL.B., a staunch friend of the University. A company of fifty students was formed the first year, 1894-95, with

R. L. Keathley and R. T. Russell as First and Second Lieutenants. There was nothing very warlike in these operations. Regular textbooks were used. A few of the practical benefits claimed were: Erect carriage, habits of obedience, gracefulness, self-control, concentration of mind, and crystallized patriotism. All the equipment was supplied by the Government.

Lieutenant Gerhardt's selection for this work could not have been better made. He was in every way worthy and well qualified. He was a man of the best character, being a fine Christian gentleman. It was a part of a good education to be under him. At the end of three years, however, he was transferred to another station. Charles R. Williamson was the First Lieutenant in 1896-97. The Company was disbanded in June, 1897, since the students manifested little desire for the continuance of the Military Department.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

1923-

The first summer session which had any connection with the College of Arts was held in 1923. There was a demand for it on the part of college students who were behind in their work. Others took the summer courses so they might complete the regular college course at an earlier date, or in less than four years. Quite a number of public school teachers took certain courses so as to comply with requirements of the State Board of Education. More courses than usual in Education were given during the summer session.

Summer courses are given also in the Law School. Dr. A. B. Martin, Law Professor, gave these courses in law from 1895 to 1919. From 1920 to 1934 these courses were

given by Judge W. R. Chambers. He was followed by Professor S. B. Gilreath in 1935.

There were 85 summer school students in all departments in 1923; 118 in 1924; 134 in 1925; 121 in 1926; 155 in 1927; 110 in 1928; 123 in 1930; 99 in 1931; 102 in 1932; 92 in 1933; 92 in 1934. The Deans of the Summer School have been as follows: E. L. Stockton, A.M.; W. P. Bone, A.M.; H. L. Armstrong, A.M.; and W. D. Young, A.M.

CHAPTER XX

THE STUDENT BODY

THE COLLEGE Y. M. C. A.

1856-1935

IN 1841 George Williams, a Christian young man, began in London, England, a prayer meeting for young men. Out of this prayer meeting arose the Young Men's Christian Association. It was established in London in 1844.

It has been maintained by some that the first College Y. M. C. A. ever organized in any country was established in Cumberland University in 1856 by Professor A. P. Stewart, LL.D. The statement as to the date of the organization of the Y. M. C. A. in Cumberland is given on good authority. The University Annuals, or Year Books, of 1902, 1911, 1915, 1925, 1931 give this date of the organization on the testimony of Chancellor Nathan Green and Dr. A. H. Buchanan, who were members of Cumberland's faculty in 1856. Their testimony was given prior to 1902. The statement made by them included the additional facts that General Stewart organized the Association and was its first President. The University catalogue of 1858, page 12, has the following paragraph and heading in capital letters:

"YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

"The young men of the University, in connection with the young men of the town, have organized a Young Men's Christian Association on a plan similar to that of

the most successful institutions of the kind. Every student should be under the restraining influences of such an association." This paragraph is printed also in the catalogue of 1859. Even the catalogue of 1858 makes the Cumberland Association as old as any other in America.

Professor (later called General) Stewart was a devout Christian and a man who was very active in Christian work. In 1856 he saw a great opportunity to lead the young men who were students in the University into a deeper Christian experience and into practical forms of Christian service. The organization which he effected continued in a prosperous way until the Civil War. After the War, the organization was kept up with more or less efficiency until 1881, when it took on new life and made greater progress. It was in a flourishing condition when the present writer was a student in the Theological School (1884-86).

During all these years the Y. M. C. A. has been a potent force in Cumberland. The membership has come from the College of Arts, the Theological School, and the Law School. Usually there have been Bible study classes and classes for the study of missions. All the usual committees were formed. The members were generally active in evangelistic meetings, in mission Sunday schools, and in out-station work. Representatives were usually sent to State and district meetings and to Conferences in Blue Ridge and elsewhere. The meetings of the Association were held from 1873 to 1896 in Corona Hall, from 1896 to 1903, in Memorial Hall, and after that in the assembly room of the Men's Dormitory.

For a number of years the students in the Theological

School maintained a separate organization, having, as they said, three objectives: (1) The development of the devotional spirit in Bible study. (2) To develop the spirit of missions. (3) To keep in touch with world-wide movements among Christian students.

THE Y. W. C. A.

1904-35

It should be remembered that Cumberland University did not have co-education until 1897. A Y. W. C. A. was not organized until December 11, 1904. Lucy Paul, now Mrs. Paul C. Wakefield, of Greeneville, Tennessee, was the first President. She was a student in the Theological School at the time. The object of this organization is to promote Bible study and Christian work among the young women of the University. The young women have been richly repaid for their efforts, and the University has been materially aided by the splendid influence exerted by the organization.

THE BIBLE CIRCLE

1885-1909

The Bible Circle was organized in 1885. In its organization, Mrs. C. H. Bell, a wife of one of the professors, was assisted by Mrs. George G. Hudson and Mrs. R. T. Phillips, wives of theological students. The membership was composed of the wives of the six theological professors and the wives of theological students. Weekly meetings were held for Bible study and the discussion of plans for active Christian work. There were usually about twenty members of this organization. The Circle was discon-

tinued in 1909, having served a noble purpose for twenty-four years.

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER BAND

1886-1935

The Student Volunteer Band was organized in 1886. Its motto was "The evangelization of the world in this generation." Those students were eligible for membership who signed the following declaration: "It is my purpose, if God permits, to become a foreign missionary." The object of the organization was: "Fellowship in prayer, aggressive mission work, and preparation for life work." Having completed the preparation for their work, the following members of the Student Volunteer Band became foreign missionaries: Bunta Miyoshi, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Hudson, John Hail, Abe Yoshibumi, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hereford went to Japan. Gam Sing Quah, T. J. Preston, Mrs. Mary A. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Irving G. Boydston, George F. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Ura Brogden, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson A. Bryan, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchison Russell went to China. A. H. Whatley and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Molloy, and C. C. Russell went to Mexico. Gilbert S. Henry went to India; J. L. Hooper, to the Philippine Islands; E. T. Lawrence and Miss Katherine Childs, to Persia. Prior to 1886, Dr. S. T. Anderson went to Trinidad and Bishop W. R. Lambuth to China.

About forty students of Cumberland have gone to the foreign field. In more recent years Mrs. Richard (Golden Stockton) Baird has gone to Korea, and Grace and Nannie Hereford, a second generation of Herefords, have gone to Japan. Not all of the members of the Volunteer Band have gone to the foreign field, but all have gone into some

form of Christian service. This Band is known at the present as the Life Service Group.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES

The Amasagassean Literary Society was organized in Cumberland in 1842. A society by this same name was organized by Dr. Richard Beard in Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky, so an early University catalogue states. The one organized in Lebanon secured its charter from the Legislature of Tennessee in 1848. The motto of the Society is "Nos Palma Manet." Its members have come chiefly from the College of Arts. Its meetings have been nearly always held in the College of Arts building.

The Philomathean Society was organized in Cumberland in 1844, and still has a flourishing existence. The motto is "Nihil Sine Labore." Its charter was secured from the Legislature of Tennessee January 31, 1848. Although it was organized three and a half years before the Law School was established, its membership has come chiefly from the Law School. Its meetings since 1877 have been always held in Caruthers Hall. From 1844 to 1860 this society occasionally elected to honorary membership men quite prominent in the nation's affairs. In the University archives are autograph letters of acceptance from these leaders, such as Washington Irving, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, John C. Breckinridge, Millard Fillmore, Roger B. Taney, Charles Sumner, Andrew Johnson, Robert Tombs, Alexander H. Stephens.

The Heurethelian Society was organized in 1844. Its motto was "Know God, Know Thyself." The Greek form of this motto was used. For fourteen years, 1880-



DR. W. F. HEREFORD

MRS. HEREFORD



GRACE HEREFORD



NANNIE HEREFORD

Two Generations of Foreign Missionaries

94, this society published the college paper, known as *The Student*. The membership of the Society was nearly always from the Theological School and from among the candidates for the ministry in the College of Arts. The Society was discontinued in 1909. Its meetings were held for many years in Corona Hall, but after 1896, in Memorial Hall. For a number of years, both before and after the Civil War, this Society occasionally elected some noted or outstanding clergyman as an honorary member, and their autograph letters of acceptance are in the archives of the University.

The Caruthers Society was incorporated in April, 1874. Its organization was due to a division in the Philomathean Society. Its membership was chiefly from the Law School, the Society having been named for Judge R. L. Caruthers. But it had some members from the College of Arts and the Theological School. Its motto was "Esse Quam Videri Malim." Its place of meeting has been always in Caruthers Hall.

The Lex Society was organized by law students in 1914 and continued its activities until 1930.

The Andrew B. Martin Society was organized by law students in 1924, and is still mentioned in the University catalogue, but is not active at present.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

From 1876 to 1880, the students of the University published a monthly literary magazine, the name of which was the *Cumberland University Monthly Magazine*.

From 1880 to 1894, the Heurethelian Society published *The Student*. It was a monthly, and was published in

magazine form. The present writer was editor of it in 1884-85. All the students of the University supported it. It was self-sustaining.

From 1894 to 1914, the students of all departments published the *Cumberland Weekly*, a college paper of four columns, and usually of four pages. The cost of publication was always paid for by subscriptions and advertisements.

The name of this publication was changed in 1914-15 to *The Tattler*. But this name was not popular with the student body. So, from 1915 to 1922, it was called the *Cumberland Weekly* again. It was self-sustaining.

From 1922 to 1927 it was called *The Kick-Off*. This name served a temporary purpose, as the name itself seemed to indicate.

Since 1927, the name of the publication has been *The Collegian*, and that is the name it has to-day. Apparently the name has come to stay. This publication has been quite a credit to the student body, and it has been a loyal supporter of the University.

THE PHOENIX

1895-1935

The first annual, or yearbook, made its appearance in 1895. It was very appropriately named *The Phoenix*. This name was suggested by the University Seal, on which we find the words, *E Cineribus Resurgo*, and an image of the phoenix bird, the emblem of immortality.

The first issue of the annual was quite a creditable production, one representing the entire life of the University for the year 1894-95, and edited by J. Frank Smith, '95

B.D., and a staff of assistants. Frank Smith was later pastor of the City Temple, Dallas, Texas, and the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., in 1918.

Since 1895 *The Phoenix* has not been issued every year, but in the following years: 1895, 1896, 1897, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1911, 1915, 1916, 1923, and annually since that time. The students have issued this yearbook with much interest and care. It is regarded as a valuable way in which to keep a record of the varied life of the University. As a matter of economy, a smaller, but no less attractive, volume was printed in 1935, under the title, *The Cumberland University View Book*.

also
1908,
1921.

ATHLETICS

From the very beginning Cumberland University has had some form of athletics. For many years baseball was the principal game. The first field day was held in May, 1894. There were eleven different events, such as running, jumping, throwing the hammer, putting the shot, and pole vaulting. The first football team was organized in 1894. Cumberland has had football, baseball, and basketball since that time, except that football was discontinued for a year or two in recent years. Tennis and golf have been quite popular games. Cumberland has never had a gymnasium building. The large room at the rear of Memorial Hall, originally intended for the College Chapel, was found to be unsuitable for that purpose, and so it has been used for a gymnasium. Gymnasium equipment was placed in the room in 1900. Later the room

has been used for basketball. Young women as well as young men have had basketball teams.

The first covered grandstand on the athletic field was erected in 1914 in the northwestern part of the campus. In 1922 the southwestern part of the campus was selected for athletic sports. Two thousand dollars was contributed by Nashville friends for this field, which was named Kirk Field in honor of W. H. Kirkpatrick, of Nashville, who contributed one thousand dollars for this purpose. The credit for raising this fund is due to Byrd Douglas, '17 LL.B., of Nashville, who was Athletic Director for 1922-23. Under Mr. Douglas' direction Cumberland had a prosperous season for athletics. Each year since 1902 the University or the Athletic Association has employed a coach or athletic director.

The first stars in baseball were L. L. Rice, as pitcher, and his brother, Cale Rice, as catcher. James R. Rash in 1895-96, E. D. Kuykendall in 1899-1900, W. L. Seaman in 1900-01, and J. S. Kuykendall in 1901-02, led the way as football coaches. A. L. Phillips, A.B., Washington and Jefferson College, was one of the best coaches the institution ever had. During his stay of two years, 1902-04, he developed the best football team in the history of Cumberland. He was followed by another good coach, John S. Counselman, 1904-05. Byrd Douglas, of Nashville, who got his athletic instruction at Princeton, was coach for two years, 1917-18 and 1922-23. The second year he was assisted by Lagrande Guerrey and Mims Tyner. James Ruffin, from Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, was the coach for 1919-20. Later came Frank Wilde, 1924-25; Monte McDaniel, 1927-30; Buchanan Loser, 1930-31; John As-

kew, 1931-32; and Gus Morrow, who has been the athletic leader since the summer of 1932, when he got together and trained a splendid football team, composed mostly of College Freshmen. There had been no football the two preceding years. He deserves much credit for his work in 1932-34. Eugene McIlwain became the Physical Director early in 1935.

ALMA MATER SONG

On old Lebanon's western border,
Reared against the sky,
Proudly stands our Alma Mater,
As the years go by.

CHORUS

Forward ever be her watchword,
Conquer and prevail;
Hail to thee, our Alma Mater,
Cumberland, all hail!

Cherished by her sons and daughters,
Sweeter memories throng
Around our hearts, our Alma Mater,
As we sing this song.

CUMBERLAND, MY CUMBERLAND

JUDGE NATHAN GREEN

Old Cumberland is marching on,
Cumberland, my Cumberland.
And many a victory she has won,
Cumberland, my Cumberland.
Her sons are known in all the land,
Her sons are true, her sons are grand,
Her sons for God and right do stand,
Cumberland, my Cumberland.

Her noble boys have made a name,
Cumberland, my Cumberland.
And filled the country with their fame,
Cumberland, my Cumberland.
They teach and toil in college walls,
And speak and vote in senate halls,
And ever heed their country's calls,
Cumberland, my Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND

FLOYD POE

O Cumberland, my Cumberland!
Proud may she ever stand.
All hail her past, her history!
All hail her future destiny!
Her walls, her halls are ever dear,
Her noble men we will revere;
Her heart, to our hearts ever near,
Cumberland, my Cumberland.

CHAPTER XXI

EXTENDING AID TO STUDENTS

FROM the very beginning in 1842 it has been Cumberland's definite policy to aid needy and worthy students. The great majority of Cumberland's students throughout its history have had to struggle with the handicap of slender means. Many who came with nothing but a thirst for knowledge were not allowed to go away, and any others could get an education at moderate cost. Cumberland has welcomed and honored all, but its financial aid has been reserved for needy and struggling students.

As a rule those who have had the management of the affairs of Cumberland have used the funds at their command wisely and economically, and the members of the Faculty likewise have been glad to do their part in making it easier for students to get an education. Owing to economies that were necessary, the salaries of the Faculty have not been large. Throughout the greater part of the history of the institution the budgets have been cut to the lowest figure, all in the interest of the students enrolled. For these reasons Cumberland has been able to do much on a comparatively slender income.

The cost of an education, to the student, is not always to be estimated by what is printed in the catalogue, but rather by the total sum taken from the student's purse. In most cases, in Cumberland, this has been surprisingly small. From 1842 to more recent years the college tuition

was rarely more than \$50 per year. From 1842 to 1876 more than 800 candidates for the ministry were educated without the payment of tuition, the total cost for this tuition being estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000. Of course this burden fell on members of the Faculty, a burden which they were more than glad to bear because of their wonderful spirit of altruism. Since 1876 this spirit has not changed.

In September, 1868, Camp Blake was established. It was the suggestion of Dr. T. C. Blake; and the establishment was intended to be something similar to barracks occupied by soldiers. It was located on North Cumberland and consisted of a former boarding house, with several smaller buildings surrounding it. It was reserved for candidates for the ministry. It had fifty-three occupants the first year. After that it had each year from sixty to seventy. Each one paid an incidental fee of \$10. The table was furnished by contributions from friends of the institution. The whole matter was under the supervision of Nathan Green, Jr. Camp Blake was necessary because citizens of Lebanon were not able after the Civil War to furnish board and lodging without charge, except in a few cases. There were examples of this generosity for fifty years after the War.

In 1875 a co-operative boarding club was established at Divinity Hall on West Main Street; and here until 1916 the club continued its useful existence. Board and lodging here could be obtained for \$60 or \$70 a year. The number of students who shared in this privilege each year was fifty or more, some of them being in the College of Arts and some in the Law School. Since 1903, when the Men's



CORDELL HULL, LL.D.
Secretary of State



GRAFTON GREEN, LL.D.
Chief Justice, Tennessee Supreme Court



Dormitory was built, students of all departments could get room and boarding in it at a higher rate than that which prevailed at Divinity Hall.

Cumberland has had for many years a self-help department. Young men have acted as care-takers of buildings, fired furnaces, waited on tables in boarding departments, assisted in laboratories, had charge of bookstores, served as tutors and assistant teachers, and have served the University in various other capacities, for all of which they have received remuneration. Young women have served principally as stenographers and clerks, and have assisted in libraries. Employment off the campus has been secured also for both young men and young women.

At various times loan funds have been used, and a limited number of current and permanent scholarships have been made available for students. Scholarships like these in large numbers are needed. While Cumberland has no hospital, the health of students has been a matter of concern. In hundreds of ways students have been able to see that the University has a vital concern for their welfare, both while they are in the institution and after they leave it.

CHAPTER XXII

THE ALUMNI

THE first list of the alumni of Cumberland University was printed in the catalogue of 1852, ten years after the institution was established. Lists also were published in 1853, 1854, 1857, and 1859. In these catalogues the lists of the graduates of the College of Arts only were given. Until 1848 the A.B. degree was the only degree granted. There were only two graduates in the class of 1843, and both became lawyers. Only one person was graduated in 1844, and he became a minister. In the class of 1845 there was only one graduate, Nathan Green, Jr., who later became a Law Professor and the fourth head of the University.

The catalogue of 1868-69 gave, in addition to the College of Arts list, the names of nineteen theological graduates, beginning with the four names in 1858, I. N. Biddle, S. P. Chesnut, F. R. Earle, and R. L. McElree. The regular work of the Theological School was begun four years earlier, in March, 1854. The catalogue of 1868-69 gave also the names of twelve graduates of the Engineering School, and published for the first time the list of the alumni of the Law School, beginning with three names of the class of 1848, Henry R. Owen, W. C. Pollock, and P. P. Prim.

The catalogue of 1870-71 also gives all the graduates of the four Departments of the University. These lists were then published a few times between 1871 and 1903, when

a complete list of the alumni of all Departments was given, with the addresses of the living in so far as they were known. This work of finding out who were living and what their addresses were was a great task. It was accomplished, or largely so, by the Registrar, Paris Marion Simms.

The Cumberland University Alumni Association had only a nominal existence prior to 1920, when with a more definite organization, it began to take its place among the working Associations of the country. Beginning in 1856, there was at commencement time an address to the alumni. There was mention also of an alumni reunion in 1858. In 1873 Judge W. H. Williamson addressed the "Alumni Society." For several years, beginning in 1897, there was an annual "alumni dinner." For twenty years prior to 1920 Nathan Green, Jr., was President of the Alumni Association. For a number of years J. S. Waterhouse was the Secretary. W. P. Bone followed him in 1909, and served somewhat nominally for eleven years. In January, 1920, W. P. Bone took up the work in a more thorough way.

In February, 1920, the first Alumni Board was appointed, and it was asked to accept the business responsibilities of the Association. A popular meeting could not transact the business of the year. A Board was needed to make contracts and do business with other business concerns. The first Alumni Board consisted of the following persons: E. E. Beard, '70 A.B., '74 LL.B.; D. E. Mitchell, '02 A.B.; J. H. Miller, '86 B.D.; A. B. Buchanan, '79 A.B., '83 B.D.; A. B. Humphreys, '94 A.B., '95 LL.B.; A. B. Martin, '58 LL.B.; W. L. Harris, '12 A.B.; A. W. Hooker, '87 LL.B.; Julius Williams, '03 LL.B.; E. G. Walker, '08

LL.B.; Julian Campbell, '08 LL.B.; Homer Hancock, '02 Arts; Grafton Green, '91 A.B., '92 LL.B.; E. J. McCroskey, '71 A.B.; J. O. Baird, '00 A.B.; E. L. Stockton, '13 A.B., '14 LL.B.; R. R. Doak, '93 B.S., '96 LL.B.; W. P. Bone, '86 B.D.

The first issue of the *Cumberland Alumnus*, the organ of the Alumni Association, was published in April, 1920. It had twenty-eight pages, nine inches by twelve in size; and four thousand copies were printed. This was sent to all alumni whose addresses were known, and to many other friends of the University. It was a two-column publication, with editorials, feature articles with halftone cuts, news about the institution, and fresh items concerning the alumni and of all the Schools of the University.

From the start, Dr. W. P. Bone, the Alumni Secretary and Editor, made the Alumni Office solely responsible for the publication of the magazine. From April, 1920, to June 1, 1929, his term of office, the magazine and the greater part of the expense of the office were financed by the magazine subscriptions, alumni dues, advertisements, and extra liberal subscriptions of the alumni. Charles R. Williamson, '97 A.B., gave \$1,500; D. E. Mitchell, '02 A.B., \$1,165; Dr. John N. Bone, '04 A.B., \$300; John Hyde Braly, '57 A.B., \$150; Roland F. de Fere, '26 LL.B., \$150. There were other gifts of lesser size. On June 1, 1929, the Secretary and Editor, on his retirement, announced that the Alumni Office, in every department of its work, was free from debt.

In the June *Alumnus*, 1929, Dr. D. A. Dobbs, President of the Board of Trustees, said of Dr. W. P. Bone, the retiring Secretary and Editor: "He had the happy faculty of

finding out facts about people. This gift he turned to the advantage of Cumberland by gathering data about her sons and daughters who are scattered to the ends of the earth. As the Secretary he was the Editor of the *Cumberland Alumnus*, and placed it in high rank among such publications. Part of the work necessary was that of securing funds to support the activities of his office. This he did so well that when he resigned the other day he reported his office as free from debt. No one will ever know all it means to the University to have had the foundation of the office of the Alumni Association so well laid. With a file of the University catalogues, his memory, his energy and equipment, Dr. Bone started out years ago to compile a list of graduates and former students of the institution. The file in the Alumni Office to-day stands as a monument to his arduous labor."

Thomas Marbury Logan, '20 A.B., was appointed Alumni Secretary by the Board of Trustees of the University on June 4, 1929. He had acted as Field Secretary since February of that year. For the preceding six years he had served on the editorial staffs of daily newspapers of Los Angeles and San Francisco. Mr. Logan resigned his position October 1, 1929.

Macey Jones, '27 A.B., who had assisted the first two editors for nearly two years, then edited the alumni magazine and carried on the work of the Alumni Office until February, 1930.

From February, 1930, to June 1, 1933, Robert W. Adams, '29 A.B., '30 LL.B., was the Editor and Secretary; and his work was done in a very creditable manner. During the greater part of the time, he labored without the

aid of an office assistant, and all the while he gave his entire time to the work assigned to him. He began his work about the time of the beginning of the economic depression, a circumstance which made his task all the more difficult. On June 1, 1933, Thomas Earle Bryant, '28 A.B., Registrar since 1927, was made Alumni Secretary and Editor. He resigned these positions in October, 1934. His successor, at this date, has not been selected.

THE CUMBERLAND ALUMNUS

The Cumberland Alumnus has been, since 1920, the organ of the Cumberland University Alumni Association. Its simple object has been the promotion of the welfare of the University and its alumni. It has planned to give the news of what is taking place at the institution and of the efforts being put forth to bring the University, in all its departments, into a larger usefulness. The statistical and financial facts are published from time to time. The alumni learn what the standards are, and they have a right to know the facts. But one of the principal features of this publication is the large amount of alumni news given in each issue. It has been a valuable medium of communication between the alumni themselves.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

In the Alumni Office, in Memorial Hall, are kept all the alumni records. The lists are on cards, kept in alphabetical order, by classes, and by states and cities or towns. Biographical cards are kept and a record of all the alumni activities in connection with the institution. The Alumni Office desires to know something of what each alumnus is

doing for his alma mater, whether it be in the way of support for the Alumni Association or the University itself. The Alumni Association aims to be no burden to the University, but self-sustaining. It purposes to use every dollar that comes into its possession as a genuine contribution to the welfare of the institution, as much so as money expended from the treasury of the University itself.

In the work of the Association, former students who are not graduates are accorded the same privileges granted the graduates, as is the custom in most institutions. All former students, graduates and non-graduates, are asked to pay to the Association annually the sum of two dollars for the support of the Alumni Office and the subscription to the *Cumberland Alumnus*.

Justin Winsor, formerly the Librarian of Harvard University, once said to the present writer, "The best way to build up an institution of learning is through its alumni." But it is also true that the alumni need what the University can do for them. The Alumni Association dedicates itself to the idea of doing something substantial for the alumni, such as the promotion of their welfare in all legitimate ways.

The alumnus who makes the institution stronger, makes his own degree worth more, and benefits every other alumnus to the same extent. No man ever paid all his obligations to alma mater when he paid his tuition bills. The contention that he does so is an old delusion, which a century of education has not succeeded in killing. A more adequate endowment and a well-selected student body should be the desire of every loyal alumnus. The University in its ninety-three years of interesting history has been

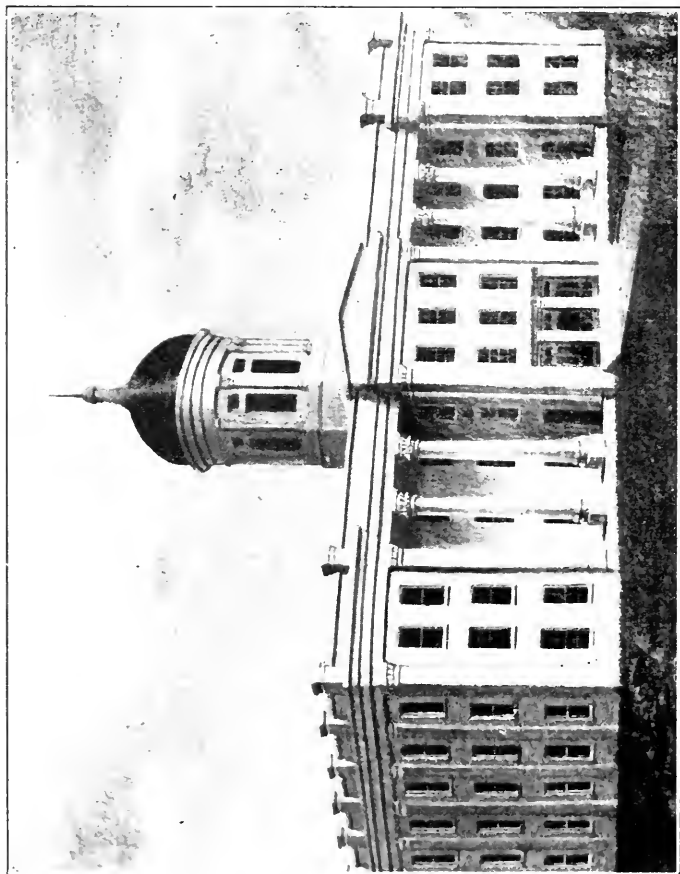
rich in achievements. But the feeling of many of the alumni is that its work is only fairly begun. To have such a vision of the work of the University and to firmly and intelligently adhere to it is certain to produce good results.

It must not be forgotten that the University was founded by a noble type of Christian men, men of great character and of a large mold. Great souls they were, and they left a lasting impression on the institution and the country at large. Whatever greatness the institution has is due not to material equipment or large endowments but to the greatness of the men who founded it as well as to the courage and ability of those who have upheld it.

The men of to-day have a large responsibility and a big undertaking in completing or rather in carrying farther the work so nobly begun. It is necessary not only to make the foundations more secure but also to make whatever changes are needed for the great region in which the institution is located. The higher standards are ever to be maintained and the best traditions are to be sacredly kept.

Cumberland University deserves the best this generation can give. More than eight thousand persons have been graduated from this institution and thousands more have studied within its walls. Its richest inheritance is its alumni, and in its alumni Cumberland has a pardonable pride. And the University can expect its alumni, of all departments, to be loyal and generous. But its strength does not rest in its alumni alone. It has many friends besides, and the love for it has grown with the years.

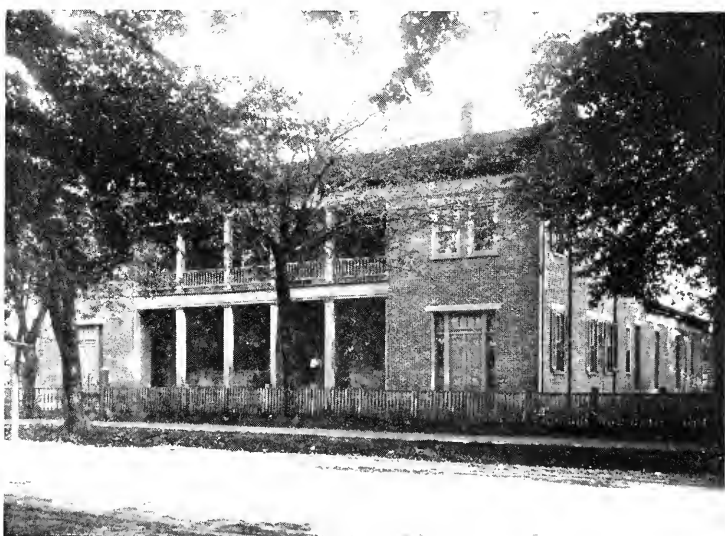
The alumni spirit is re-enforced most of all by the recognition of the fact that higher institutions of learning are in a large sense the gift of society to the student, and that



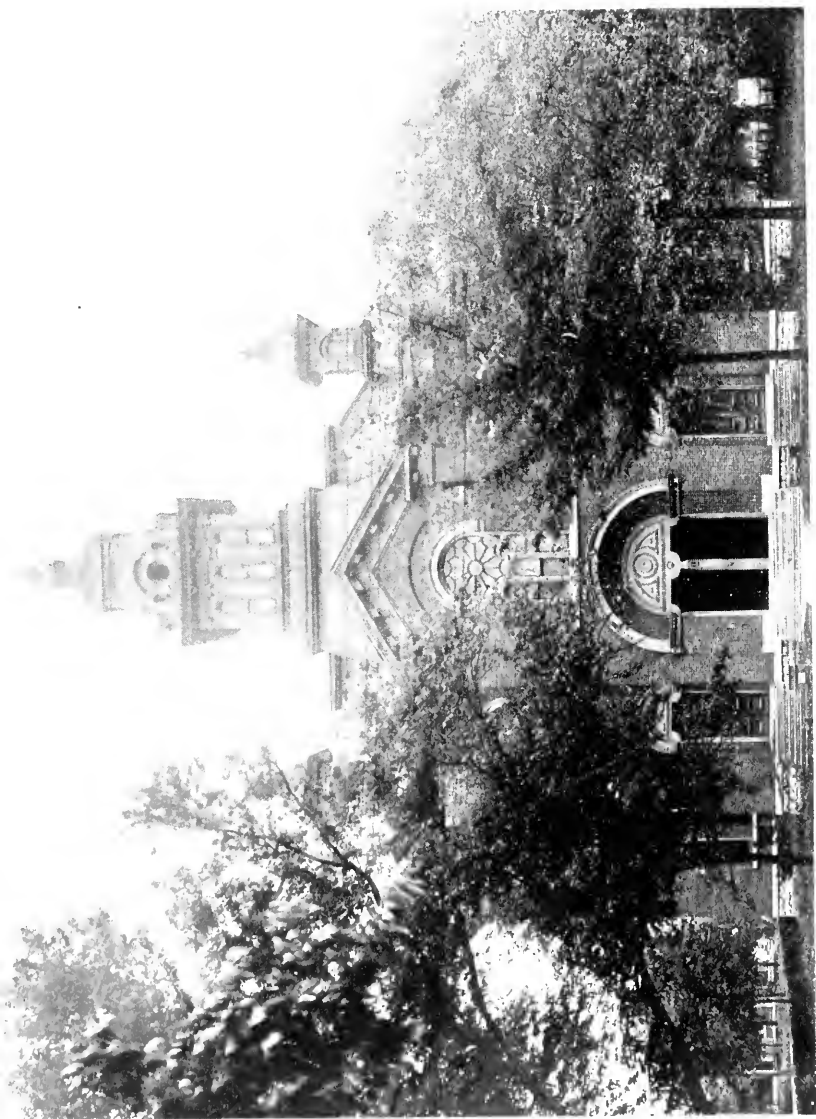
THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING—BURNED IN 1863



DIVINITY HALL



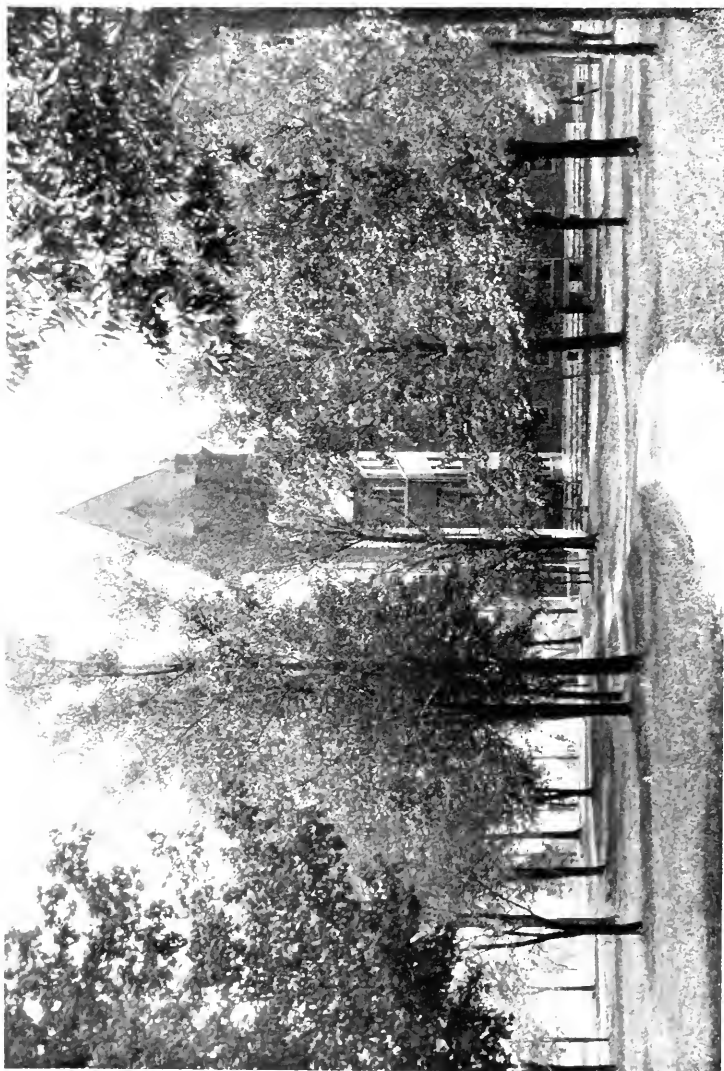
CORONA HALL



CARUTHERS HALL—LAW BUILDING



MEMORIAL HALL—COLLEGE OF ARTS



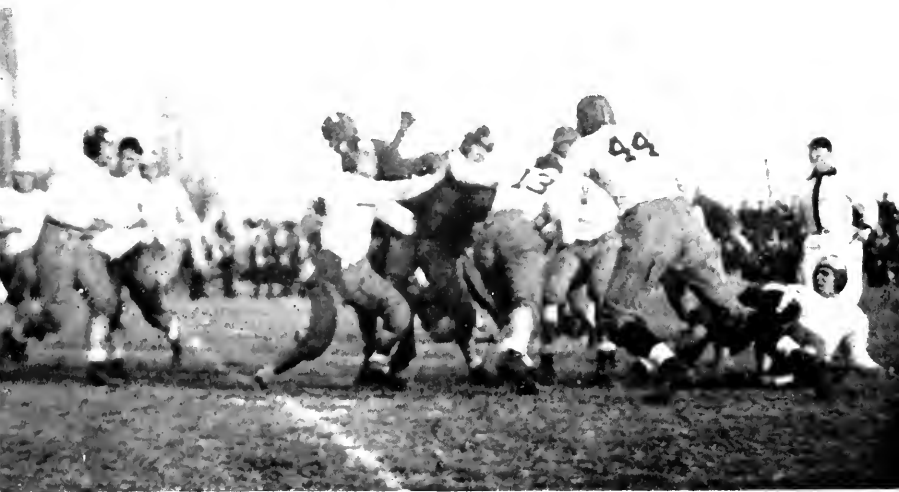
CAMPUS AND MEMORIAL HALL



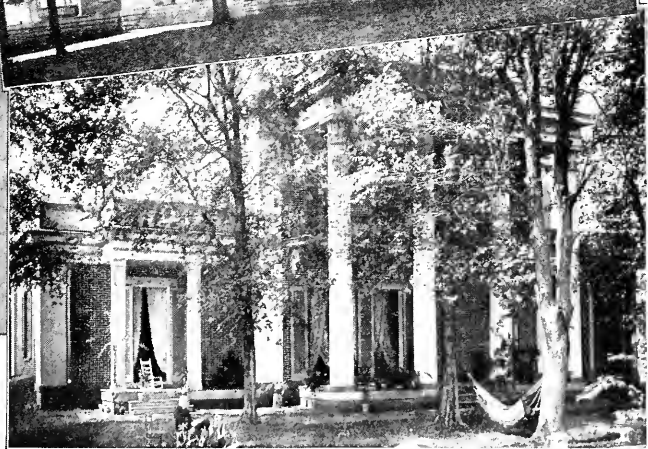
MEN'S DORMITORY



THE UNIVERSITY BAND, 1934-1935



WINNING THE GAME



Residence of Robert L. Caruthers
 Residence of President Mitchell
 Residence of Chancellor Green

what the student enjoys is due most of all to the money, time, energy, and life's blood given by others. The alumni spirit in the true sense can never be fully satisfied with anything less than intelligent, well-directed service. It always calls for organization and co-operation. It is willing to work in the harness; is glad to follow as well as to lead; and to place the welfare of the institution above personal considerations. It calls for higher standards, and is willing to spend the money and to make the effort to reach them. The alumni spirit is unselfish. It does not ask, "What will I get out of it?" It is concerned rather with the welfare of others, especially for those who come after us.

Cumberland University is interested in the progress and success of its alumni, and wishes to serve them at all times. It desires to perform a service for its alumni after graduation, urging a deeper interest in education and intellectual pursuits and in the social welfare. Much satisfaction has come from the fact that Cumberland men generally take their share of the work and responsibility in the world in which they live. But it is also right to say that there never was a time in which it behooved them to be more wide-awake to the changes and opportunities of this era of ours. This is especially true here in the advancing South. Well-prepared men of the highest order are called for. Men of the best brain are needed. As a rule, the sons and daughters of our alumni should come to Cumberland to get their training. To provide adequate facilities to put Cumberland on its feet, there must be wide-awake alumni. There is more need for wide-awake alumni than for money.

CHAPTER XXIII

CUMBERLAND'S NOTABLE RECORD

IN all the history of American colleges and universities, the record made by Cumberland University is one of the most notable. Its chief distinction is that it has made men; for it is known most of all by its product. It has made a wonderful contribution in spirit, ideals, and service, and has played a distinguished part in the work of the world. Indeed, it has played a noble and illustrious part in business, public service, administration of justice, civic affairs, church life, church leadership, missionary activities, Christian activities, Christian education, creative education, literature, statesmanship, social betterment; and has served as a center from which its graduates have gone out to found and cherish other institutions of a similar character, and belonging to the same group.

In November, 1928, President E. L. Stockton very fitly said:

"In this age we judge the value of the individual or an institution by achievements. The fruits of labor are the strongest testimony of worth and distinction. We are face to face with these questions: What have you done? and What are you doing now? Cumberland University has no fear in submitting her record and product for the closest scrutiny; in fact, the more her career and her splendid activities are known, the greater is the appreciation of her monumental work. She lives and will live forever in the character, ideals, and deeds of her sons and daughters, who

have drunk deeply at her springs of wisdom and love. Walk down the streets of Southern cities and towns, inquire about the leading lawyers, ministers, teachers, and business men, who have made churches, communities, laws, and character. You will find that Cumberland men stand in large numbers in the front ranks of leadership and service."

The test of usefulness is indeed the supreme test. In accounting for the success of Cumberland one must take into account its resources, the opposition it has had to meet, the hindrances that have impeded progress, the program that has been undertaken, and the toil, sacrifices, devotion, loyalty, and heroism of those who would not desert the institution's flag when the odds were against them. The contribution which Cumberland University has made can hardly be duplicated by institutions of like character in any part of our great country.

It would be impossible to include all of Cumberland's alumni who have attained positions of emience or who have rendered distinguished service. An incomplete list recently made is as follows: College and university presidents, 47; college and university professors, 106; moderators of church national assemblies, 21; Justices, United States Supreme Court, 2; United States Senators, 9; Congressmen, 66; Federal District Judges, 10; Federal Circuit Judges, 4; Federal District Attorneys, 12; Generals, 8; Governors, 11; State Supreme Judges, 42; Judges, Court of Appeals, 12; State Attorney Generals, 14; Chancellors, 20; District Judges, 65; United States Ministers, 4; Secretary of State, 1; other high positions, 50.

Among the alumni who became college or university

presidents were: W. E. Beeson, S. T. Anderson, and E. B. Crisman, Trinity University; W. H. Black and G. H. Mack, Missouri Valley College; N. Green, Jr., Cumberland University; J. D. Porter, Peabody College and University of Nashville; W. E. Ward, Ward Seminary; and Ira Landrith, Belmont College.

Among those who were teachers in colleges and universities were: John William Burgess, Columbia University; Andrew Allison and W. A. Bryan, Vanderbilt University; Shegehide Arakawa, Imperial University, Japan; Count Heidei Fukuoka, Professor of Law, Japan; A. H. Buchanan, W. D. McLaughlin, J. I. D. Hinds, C. H. Bell, R. V. Foster, N. Green, Jr., A. B. Martin, and E. E. Beard, Cumberland University; T. W. Galloway, James Milliken University; H. M. Somerville, first Professor of Law, University of Alabama.

Among the foreign missionaries were: S. T. Anderson, '52 A.B., Island of Trinidad, and Bishop W. R. Lambuth, '75 Arts, China. The twenty-one moderators of the General Assembly of the Church were: S. T. Anderson, E. E. Beard, C. H. Bell, H. C. Bird, W. H. Black, T. C. Blake, S. H. Buchanan, E. B. Grisman, W. J. Darby, M. B. DeWitt, F. R. Earle, B. P. Fullerton, J. M. Gill, N. Green, Jr., A. W. Hawkins, J. M. Hubbert, Ira Landrith, E. G. McLean, E. E. Morris, J. C. Provine, and J. Frank Smith.

With S. T. Anderson and W. R. Lambuth should be mentioned D. C. Kelley, '52 A.B., a missionary to China.

The nine United States Senators were: Joseph W. Bailey, W. B. Bate, Murphy J. Foster, Thomas P. Gore, Howell E. Jackson, W. F. Kirby, James B. McCreary, Park Trammell, and Cordell Hull. The limited space will not allow the

mention by name of the Governors, Congressmen of the State and Federal Judges. For many years Emory Fisk Best was in the United States Interior Department; A. H. Buchanan was Director of the United States Coast Survey for Tennessee; Hunt Chipley for years has been Vice-President and General Counsel for the Southern Bell Telephone Company; John E. Edgerton, '01 Arts, was for many years President of the National Association of Manufacturers; James Davis Porter was United States Envoy to Chile; and James D. Tillman was United States Minister to Ecuador. In 1932 Cordell Hull was elected United States Senator. In 1933 he was made Secretary of State in the President's Cabinet, and later was Chairman of the London Economic Conference. He was the foremost figure of the Montevideo Conference. He is an outstanding figure in national and international affairs. In an address delivered at Washington, D. C., May 5, 1934, Secretary of State Hull, speaking of Cumberland University, said:

"This school was created at a vital stage of our history to meet crying educational needs. Let me here assert with all emphasis, however, that urgent and important as those needs were at that juncture, the necessity for the educational services of Cumberland University is immeasurably more important and imperative to-day than it was a hundred years ago." In another connection, speaking of the Law School in particular, he said: "No greater law teachers than Judge Nathan Green and Dr. Andrew B. Martin ever sat before a class of law students in any university in this nation."

In 1933 Edward Albright, LL.B., was appointed United States Minister to Finland.

In the *Beta Theta Pi* magazine, February, 1935, there is an account of a banquet given February 9, 1911, by four hundred fraternity men in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, to honor four Justices of the United States Supreme Court. The late Dwight W. Morrow, United States Senator, was the toastmaster. Justice Horace H. Lurton, Cumberland 1867, gave reminiscences of his days in Lebanon at the close of the Civil War. "In the fall of 1865," he said, "the college was reopened and the chapter was reorganized. New men to the number of twelve or fourteen were taken in. With one or two exceptions, they were youths just out of the Civil War. The spirit of Betaism knew no politics, and was not even biased by the bloody and bitter struggle through which we had just passed. Two of the new men had worn the blue and the rest the gray. It is, I believe, the earliest instance of reunion."

In that fall of 1865, the qualifications for admission into the fraternity, Justice Lurton went on to say, were these:

"First, a man had to be a good fellow and a gentleman down to the ground; second, he had to be a good student and likely to win college honors. If we found that he was in possession of qualities like these, we did not ask what flag he had fought under, nor what were the political views he entertained."

CHAPTER XXIV

CUMBERLAND, TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

IN the preceding pages a brief history of the first ninety-three years of Cumberland has been given. With such a background of distinguished and intensely interesting service rendered in the field of Christian and creative education, those who are promoting the welfare of Cumberland thank God and take courage in facing the problems and fighting the battles of the future. They are not without hope that the future also will have its victories. Indeed, they are already planning for the next century, and for the myriads of young men and young women who would be passed by and forgotten, except for the highly valued and much-needed ministry of Cumberland University.

Cumberland has not in all the ninety-three years lost its soul. The men of Cumberland take their stand now as always for high standards in the field of education, and for the transformation of all individual and social programs, methods, and attitudes by the all-conquering principles of Jesus Christ. All else fails, when the wonderful principle in the parable of the Good Samaritan is forgotten, or when we forget to be our brothers' brother. The University was founded by Christian men, on Christian principles, and has remained throughout its history true to the Christian purpose of its founders. There have been many religious awakenings in the University. The teachers from the beginning have been for the most part men of positive Christian character. The Bible has been the chief textbook, and the Christian atmosphere has prevailed.

The main departments of the University have been the College of Arts, the Preparatory School, the Law School, and the Theological School. The College of Arts has always had a high standard, both for entrance and graduation, as a perusal of the catalogues will show. Both before and after the Civil War it has stood in the front rank, so far as the standards are concerned. The great need of Cumberland is money. It meets all the other requirements of a standard institution. It lays stress on complete education, which always includes instruction in the Bible and training for Christian workers.

The Theological School during its history of fifty-five years graduated 430 men entering the Christian ministry and partially trained about 300 more. This includes many, but not all, of those who were previously in the College of Arts. These were the men who in the main made the Church with which the institution was connected. Their ministry was carried into the majority of the States of the Union, and into a number of foreign countries. The closing of the Theological School was a calamity and a great misfortune to the Southland. This School is very much needed still.

The Law School has been always worthy to take its stand by the other departments. It has been always Christian, and its voice has been eloquent for righteousness. As is the case with the other departments, its chief glory has been that it "makes men." This claim originates for the most part outside of the University circle. Not many schools can point to finer specimens of manhood and good citizenship among its graduates.

Cumberland University may be called a mother of edu-

cational institutions. The impulse for building Waynesburg College in Pennsylvania; Lincoln University and James Milliken University in Illinois; Trinity University in Texas; Missouri Valley College in Missouri; the College of the Ozarks in Arkansas; Bethel College, Ward Seminary, Cumberland College (McMinnville), and Castle Heights School in Tennessee; Oxford College in Mississippi; Agnes Scott College in Georgia; and one or more schools in California, came from men who were educated in Cumberland University, or who had been in some direct way influenced by it. To prove this we have only to think of the Cumberland men who have been connected with these schools, such as Foster, McKay, Baker, Richards, Bowdon, Goodnight, Galloway, Dyer, Darby, Hawkins, Beeson, Decherd, Anderson, Gillespie, Crisman, Kirkes, Hornbeak, Simms, Black, Laughlin, Stewart, Shepherd, Mack, Morris, Hubbert, Crawford, Neal, Hurie, Sherrill, Dickens, Johnson, Dishman, Braly, McEuen, Keathley, Ward, Mitchell, Buchanan, Rice, Armstrong, Burney, Bell, Maddox, Gaines, John Hyde Braly.

These and a larger number in addition have taken up the burden of building colleges in the states mentioned and in others as well. While all this takes from the strength of Cumberland, in one sense of the word, it adds to the power of an institution whose chief glory has been to give rather than to receive. It is bread cast upon the waters, or a kind of multiplication of the loaves on the Master's part, as we may well believe. This part of Cumberland's history is almost without a parallel among Southern institutions.

The patronage of Cumberland University has always come from a rather large territory. The candidates for the

ministry have come from Tennessee (all sections), Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Students of the College of Arts have come from all sections of Tennessee and the States just mentioned and New Jersey and New York and some foreign countries. Students in the Law School have come from most of the States of the Union and from several foreign countries.

Cumberland University stands enshrined in the hearts of thousands of people of this nation of ours. This love for it is not confined to the people of one denominational communion. Its history, its traditions, and its present power and influence constitute a great inheritance for this generation. Its value to the alumni, to the church, to our rising generation, and to the world at large cannot possibly be calculated. L. S. Merriam, in his *History of Education in Tennessee*, says: "Men of scholarship and ability have graced the halls of Cumberland University. To their unselfish devotion to the cause of the institution must be attributed a large part of its success."

Cumberland University, in view of its strategic importance and its present opportunities for serving a large number of young people who could not otherwise be served so well, is asking for the support so much needed and which it so richly deserves. The men of Cumberland, who to-day say these things, are simply desiring to show themselves the worthy successors of the men who toiled, prayed, sacrificed, and struggled in other days to promote the cause of Christian education and in other ways as well to fit their students for a citizenship which helps to make our

nation great in ideals and leadership and to make the world a better place in which to live.

An ideal which would fit Cumberland wonderfully well and which the institution has been eager to adopt as its own is the one which the late President E. A. Alderman gave to his institution when he was the head of the University of North Carolina. It is as follows:

"My ideal for this University is that it should be a place where there is always a breath of freedom in the air; where a sound and various learning is taught heartily without sham and pretense; where the life and teachings of Jesus furnish forth the ideal of right living and true manhood; where the manners are gentle and courtesies daily multiply between teacher and taught; where all classes and conditions and beliefs are welcome; and men may rise in earnest striving by the might of merit; where wealth is no prejudice, and poverty no shame; where honorable, even rough, labor of the hands is glorified by high purpose and strenuous desire for the clearer air and the larger view; where there is a will to serve all high ends of a great state struggling up out of ignorance into general power; where men are trained to observe closely, to imagine vividly, to reason accurately, and to have about them some humility and some toleration; where, finally, truth, shining patiently like a star, bids us advance, and we will not turn aside."

One could easily say Cumberland is just such a place. But close akin is Oberlin's ideal, as expressed by its former President, Henry Churchill King:

"Oberlin seeks the education of the entire man—physical, intellectual, aesthetic, moral, and religious. It seeks an education looking pre-eminently to the service of the com-

munity and nation—the indubitable obligation of the privileged. It means to foster the spirit of rational, ethical, and Christian democracy. It aims to train its students personally to share in the great intellectual and spiritual achievements of the race, to think in world terms, to feel with all humanity, to cherish world purposes.”

These two ideals constitute a part of Cumberland’s ideal, and are repeated here for that reason. When the present writer was the editor of the *Cumberland Alumnus*, he wrote an editorial on the “Ideal Christian College,” and it appeared in the issue of September, 1928. It is reprinted here without alteration:

“The ideal Christian college is a place where the Christian religion is free, warmly welcomed, and not flouted; where young and intelligent spirits may grow to manhood and womanhood in a truly Christian atmosphere; and where they may have the will and the freedom to live their lives according to the principles of Jesus Christ.

“It is a place where ignorance and superstition cannot easily flourish, but where there is a sound and tested learning; where the pupils are earnestly taught to subject all their beliefs to the rigid tests of logical and accurate thinking; and where progress means the enrichment of life by approach to the higher or more spiritual ideals and not its impoverization by the reduction of everything to the brutal levels.

“It is a place where the Bible is the greatest textbook; where it holds its place securely as a book whose light shines as the truth that makes men free and that makes men brothers; and it is a place where truth is the only touchstone, and where the processes of thinking are not

turned in the wrong direction by the blind acceptance of a false world view.

"There are many Christian colleges which approximate the ideal herein set forth. We are inclined to believe that Cumberland does this. At any rate, Cumberland is a place where we have been always taught that every truth in the book of nature is God's truth; that all nature's laws are at least included in God's ways of working; that the Christian philosophy is the only one which faces all the facts; that the religion of Christ does not need to be saved, but that men do; and that men need never be afraid that error will ever in the long run be the victor in the contest with truth."

Cumberland, revered
By thy sons thou hast blest
With love and light;
Life of thine, may it be
Victorious, noble, free,
Beautiful; thy days
Forever bright.

THE LIBRARY

UNTIL 1863 the books of the Library were in the splendid University building erected in 1843 on College Street. From 1873 to 1878 the Library for all departments was located in Corona Hall; and from 1878 to 1896, in Caruthers Hall. In 1896 the books belonging to the College of Arts and the Theological Department were removed to Memorial Hall. The Theological Library, known from that date as the Hale Library, had two large rooms on the second floor of Memorial Hall. The Reference Library for the College of Arts, known as the Mitchell Library, was located on the first floor of Memorial Hall. In recent years these two libraries have been consolidated; and occupy three large rooms on the first floor. The front room contains books of reference. The privileges of this library are open to all students. The rooms are well lighted and heated.

The Law Library is located in a large and comfortable room in Caruthers Hall, and is for the use of law students every day in the week, Sundays excepted. It contains more than 6,500 volumes. Special mention may be made of the National Reporter and Digest Systems, Corpus Juris, Ruling Case Law, L. R. A., both original and new series, American Law Reports, Federal Cases, United States Reports, American Reports, American Decisions, American State Reports, English Ruling Cases, and British Ruling Cases; besides a great collection of other standard law books. The Library is kept up to date by the constant addition of new books as published. All of the published opinions of the courts of last resort of all the states of the Union during the last thirty-five years, together with all the inferior Federal Courts and the intermediate Appellate Courts of the State of New York, are found in the library.

All the libraries together contain 15,500 volumes. A separate and fireproof building is badly needed.

GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES AT CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Beta Theta Pi | 1854-99 |
| Alpha Delta Phi | 1857-61 |
| Delta Kappa Epsilon | 1857-73 |
| Delta Psi | 1858-61 |
| Phi Kappa Sigma | 1859-61 |
| Phi Kappa Psi | 1860-79 |
| Sigma Alpha Epsilon | 1860 |
| Chi Phi | 1861-61 |
| Alpha Gamma | 1867- — |
| Mystic Seven | 1867-73 |
| Alpha Tau Omega | 1868-02 |
| Phi Gamma Delta | 1869-78 |
| Sigma Chi | 1872-80 |
| Kappa Sigma | 1887-17 |
| Pi Kappa Alpha | 1892-08 |
| Delta Sigma Phi | 1912-18 |
| Lambda Chi Alpha | 1918 |

SORORITIES

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Sigma Delta Sigma | 1926 |
| Delta Phi Omega | 1926 |
| Iota Tau Tau | 1929 |

CLUBS

| | |
|--|------|
| "C" Club (Athletics) | 1928 |
| Mathematics Club | 1934 |
| English Club | 1933 |
| International Relations Club | 1923 |
| Barristers' Club | 1932 |
| Cumberland Players (Dramatic Art) | 1934 |

APPENDIX

I. GENERAL OFFICIALS, 1842-1935

PRESIDENTS

- 1842-44. Franceway Ranna Cossitt, D.D.
1844-66. Thomas C. Anderson, D.D.
1866-73. Benjamin W. McDonnold, D.D., LL.D.
1873-02. Nathan Green, Jr., LL.D.
1902-06. David Earle Mitchell, A.B.
1906-09. Acting President, Nathan Green, Jr., LL.D.
1909-14. Winstead Paine Bone, A.M., D.D., LL.D.
1914-16. Samuel Andrew Coile, D.D.
1916-17. Acting President, Homer Allen Hill, A.M.
1917-20. Edward Powell Childs, A.M.
1920-22. Acting President, Andrew Blake Buchanan, D.D.
1922-26. John Royal Harris, D.D.
1926-27. Acting President, Ernest Looney Stockton, A.M.
1927—. Ernest Looney Stockton, A.M., LL.D.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

- 1842-82. Judge Robert Looney Caruthers, LL.D.
1882-20. Andrew Bennett Martin, LL.D.
1920—. Dayton A. Dobbs, D.D., LL.D.

DEANS

College of Arts

- 1894-99. J. I. D. Hinds, Ph.D., LL.D.
1899-11. A. H. Buchanan, LL.D.
1914-16. Oscar Newton Smith, A.M.
1917-26. Ernest Looney Stockton, A.M., LL.D.
1926-28. Harry L. Armstrong, A.M.
1928—. William Donnell Young, A.M.

Theological School

- 1893-02. James Monroe Hubbert, D.D.
1902-06. James Robert Henry, D.D.
1906-09. Winstead Paine Bone, D.D., LL.D.

Law School

- 1868-82. Robert L. Caruthers, LL.D.
1882-19. Nathan Green, Jr., LL.D.
1919-20. Andrew Bennett Martin, LL.D.
1920-23. Edward Ewing Beard, LL.D.
1923-33. William R. Chambers, LL.D.
1933-34. Acting Dean Albert Williams, LL.B.
1935—. Albert Bramlette Neil, LL.D.

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II. TRUSTEES, 1842-1935

- 1842-51. Governor and United States Senator James Chamberlain Jones, Lebanon.
- 1842-59. Zachariah Tolliver, Lebanon.
- 1842-46. Thompson Anderson, Lebanon.
- 1842-67. Nathan Cartmell, Lebanon.
- 1842-47. M. A. Price, Lebanon.
- 1842-76. Josiah S. McClain, Lebanon.
- 1842-69. Miles McCorkle, Lebanon.
- 1842-56. Andrew Allison, Lebanon.
- 1842-50. William L. Martin, Lebanon.
- 1842-66. Jordan Stokes, Lebanon.
- 1842-49. Benjamin R. Owen, Lebanon.
- 1842-46. Thomas J. Munford, Lebanon.
- 1842-82. Judge Robert Looney Caruthers, Lebanon.
- 1846-47. J. R. Ashworth, Jr., Lebanon.
- 1846-60. D. C. Hibbits, Lebanon.
- 1847-51. Rev. Robert Donnell, Athens, Alabama.
- 1847-49. J. H. Sharp, M.D., Lebanon.
- 1849-57. O. G. Finley, Lebanon.
- 1849-54. John M. Fakes, Lebanon.
- 1850-56. Nathan Green, Jr., '45 A.B., '48 LL.B., LL.D., Lebanon.
- 1851-54. John S. Pearson, M.D., Lebanon.
- 1851-55. W. D. Chadick, D.D., Lebanon.
- 1854-72. John W. White, Lebanon.
- 1854-62. Congressman and General Robert Hatton, '47 A.B., '51 LL.B., Lebanon.
- 1855-57. David Lowry, D.D., Lebanon.
- 1856-87. Judge William Henry Williamson, '52 A.B., Lebanon.
- 1857-67. Thaddeus C. Blake, D.D., '51 A.B., Nashville.
- 1866-20. Andrew Bennett Martin, '58 LL.B., LL.D., Lebanon.
- 1867-70. Edward Donoho, Lebanon.
- 1867-69. Thomas C. Anderson, D.D., Lebanon.
- 1869-72. David Cook, Jr., Lebanon.
- 1869-82. Congressman Edward I. Golladay, '49 A.B., Lebanon.
- 1872-78. William H. Darnall, D.D., Lebanon.
- 1876-23. Judge Edward Ewing Beard, '70 A.B., '74 LL.B., LL.D., Lebanon.
- 1872-78. Congressman Haywood Y. Riddle, '57 LL.B., Lebanon.
- 1879-14. Judge Rufus Porter McClain, '59 A.B., '67 LL.B., Lebanon.
- 1879-05. A. F. Claywell, D.D.S., Lebanon.
- 1882-95. John Dillard Kirkpatrick, D.D., Lebanon.
- 1886-91. Joshua W. Fitzgerald, '80 B.D., D.D., Lebanon.
- 1887-10. John A. Lester, Lebanon.
- 1887-04. W. R. Shaver, Grant.
- 1904-14. William M. Cosby, Birmingham, Alabama.
- 1904-17. Supreme Judge Warren E. Settle, LL.D., Frankfort, Kentucky.
- 1904-26. Amzi W. Hooker, '87 LL.B., Lebanon.
- 1904-08. Hugh W. McDonnold, Arts, Lebanon.
- 1906-18. Selden R. Williams, Lebanon.
- 1906-20. James L. Weir, Lebanon.

- 1915-16. Judge Frank T. Fancher, LL.B., Sparta.
 1915-26. Robert Alexander Cody, '86 B.D., D.D., Meridian, Mississippi.
 1915-29, 1935—. Walter J. Baird, LL.B., Lebanon.
 1915-26. James R. Harrison, Milan.
 1915-20. John Emmett Edgerton, '01 Arts, Lebanon.
 1916-27. James Hubert Grissim, Arts, Lebanon.
 1916-20. William Bowden Greenlaw, '89 A.B., Columbia.
 1916-20. Hamilton Parks, '68 A.B., Nashville.
 1918-20. Nathan G. Robertson, '89 LL.B., Lebanon.
 1920—. William Alexander Provine, '89 B.D., D.D., Nashville.
 1920-33. Judge James Edwin Horton, '97 A.B., '99 LL.B.
 1920-26. Bruce G. Mitchell, '85 B.D., D.D., Greenfield.
 1920-22. Rev. William Bruce Strong, '08 B.D., Athens, Alabama.
 1920-26. Joseph Hardin Mallard, '09 B.D., D.D., Meridian, Mississippi.
 1920-32. Robert Lee Harris, '89 A.B., A.M., Columbia.
 1920-22. Joseph C. Hail, Birmingham, Alabama.
 1920-22. Milton H. Woodard, '02 LL.B., Louisville, Mississippi.
 1920—. Dayton A. Dobbs, D.D., Nashville.
 1921—. Elbert L. Orr, '05 B.D., D.D., Nashville.
 1922—. Henry M. Edmonds, D.D., LL.D., Birmingham, Alabama.
 1923—. Thomas H. Johnston, Corinth, Miss.
 1923-26. Joseph W. Caldwell, '86 B.D., D.D., Huntsville, Ala.
 1926-31. Charles R. Williamson, '97 A.B., Lebanon.
 1926-29. Rev. S. P. Pryor, Arts, New Market, Alabama.
 1926—. Henry Harrison Weir, '02 LL.B., Meridian, Mississippi.
 1926-30. Rev. I. N. Yokeley, '86 B.D., Nesbitt, Mississippi.
 1926—. Ernest M. Bryant, '11 A.B., D.D., Humboldt.
 1927-30. I. W. P. Buchanan, '85 A.B., '91 Ph.D., Lebanon.
 1927-30. James E. Clarke, D.D., LL.D., Nashville.
 1927-30. M. M. Morelock, '11 LL.B., Haynesville, Louisiana.
 1927-30. R. F. B. Logan, Hernando, Mississippi.
 1927-30. Rev. Fred L. Hudson, '07 A.B., Leeds, Alabama.
 1927-30. 1931—. John J. Hooker, '23 A.B., '24 LL.B., Nashville.
 1927-32. L. E. Brubaker, '08 B.D., D.D., Ensley, Ala.
 1927-29. C. R. Porter, Shannon, Mississippi.
 1927—. James D. Burton, Oakdale.
 1927-32. Robert Bernard Gaston, '23 A.M., M.D., Lebanon.
 1927—. Alfred A. Adams, Sr., Lebanon.
 1928-33. John W. Barbee, '10 LL.B., Hernando, Mississippi.
 1928—. G. M. Brown, Union, Mississippi.
 1928-31. Thomas Terry, Huntsville, Alabama.
 1929-32. John R. Denny, Arts, Milan.
 1929—. W. A. McCord, Corinth, Miss.
 1929—. Sam S. Bone, '25 A.B., Lebanon.
 1930-33. A. S. Maddox, Arts, Washington, D. C.
 1930-33. R. E. Fort, Nashville.
 1930—. John Caldwell Myers, '94 LL.B., New York City.
 1930—. H. T. Burnett, '12 LL.B., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
 1931—. Van Payne, Springfield.
 1931—. James T. Blair, '92 A.B., '95 LL.B., LL.D., St. Louis, Missouri.
 1932-35. Benjamin H. Littleton, '14 LL.B., Washington, D. C.

- 1932.—. Thaddeus A. Cox, '91 LL.B., Johnson City.
 1932-35. Orvis Elmer Van Cleave, '12 A.B., Chapel Hill.
 1932.—. Robert L. Houston, Leeds, Alabama.
 1932.—. John Ridley Mitchell, '04 LL.B., Crossville.
 1933.—. James L. Adams, Selmer.
 1933.—. James Calvin Orr, '03 A.B., '08 B.D., Rockwood.
 1935.—. George S. Golladay, '04 LL.B.

III. TREASURERS OF BOARD, 1842-1935

Thompson Anderson, 1842-46; Benjamin R. Owen, M.D., 1846-49; J. M. Fakes, 1849-53; R. P. Allison, 1853-66; A. B. Martin, 1866-80; E. E. Beard, 1880-1920; A. W. Hooker, 1920-25; W. J. Baird, 1925-27; Charles R. Williamson, 1927-31; John J. Hooker, 1931—.

IV. FINANCIAL AGENTS

Herschel S. Porter, D.D., 1842-43; S. G. Burney, D.D., 1844-45; Rev. John McPherson, 1844-45; Rev. J. M. McMurry, 1845-50; J. C. Bowden, D.D., 1852; W. D. Chadick, D.D., 1853-55; Rev. David Lowry, 1853; W. E. Ward, D.D., 1856; S. P. Chesnut, D.D., 1857; Rev. H. M. Ford, 1857-58; Rev. Hamilton Parks, 1866-68; Rev. W. W. Suddarth, 1868; Rev. B. W. McDonnold, 1872; T. C. Blake, D.D., 1872-73; Rev. T. F. Bates, 1873; John D. Kirkpatrick, D.D., 1875-95; J. S. Grider, D.D., 1888-93; Rev. E. J. McCroskey, 1896-1900; Rev. George W. Martin, 1900-04.

V. TEACHERS, 1842-1935

1. COLLEGE OF ARTS

- Rev. Cornelius G. McPherson, A.B., Mathematics, July 9, 1842, to September 21, 1844.
 Thomas C. Anderson, A.B., D.D., Ancient Languages, August 3, 1842, to September 1, 1844.
 Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley, A.B., LL.D., Ancient Languages, September 21, 1844, to October 13, 1849.
 Alexander Peter Stewart, A.B., LL.D., Mathematics, January 22, 1845, to October 1, 1849; April 3, 1850, to August 2, 1854; June 28, 1856, to September 2, 1869.
 Louis A. Lowry, A.B., Mathematics, February 27, 1845, to June 1, 1845.
 J. H. Sharp, A.B., M.D., Chemistry, February 27, 1845, to September 4, 1847.
 William Mariner, A.B., A.M., Assistant Ancient Languages, December 31, 1847, to October 1, 1849; Mathematics, October 1, 1849, to July 12, 1850; Ancient Languages, July 12, 1850, to June, 1860.
 James Merrill Safford, A.B., Ph.D., Chemistry and Geology, June 27, 1848, to June, 1873.
 Thaddeus C. Blake, A.B., D.D., Mathematics, August 2, 1854, to June 28, 1856.
 Andrew Hays Buchanan, A.B., C.E., LL.D., Engineering, August 2, 1854, to 1862; Mathematics and Engineering, September 2, 1869, to June 3, 1911.
 Julius Blau, A.B., Modern Languages, July 11, 1866, to June, 1867.
 E. G. Burney, A.M., Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek, 1867-70.
 William Duncan McLaughlin, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., Assistant Ancient Languages, July 22, 1870, to August 17, 1872; Ancient Languages, August 17, 1872, to June 5, 1914; same, September, 1920, to June, 1921.

- Oliver Hoben, A.B., Modern Languages, 1867-70.
 Benjamin C. Jilson, A.B., Geology, 1854-1856.
 E. H. Plumacher, Modern Languages, 1870 to 1871.
 John I. D. Hinds, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., Chemistry and Biology, 1873-99.
 Same, 1911-14.
 Edward Ellis Weir, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., English and Philosophy, 1880-84;
 Philosophy, 1894-1909.
 Isaac William Pleasant Buchanan, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Mathematics, 1893-1902.
 Laban Lacy Rice, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., English Language and Literature, 1894-96; same, 1898-1906.
 James Smartt Waterhouse, A.B., A.M., Chemistry and Biology, 1898-1909.
 Cale Young Rice, '93 A.B., A.M. (Harvard), English and English Literature, 1896-98.
 W. L. Seaman, B.L., Modern Languages, 1899-1901.
 William H. Scheifley, Modern Languages, 1901-02.
 Clara Earle, A.M. (Arkansas), Modern Languages, 1902-14.
 Frank J. Stowe, M.O., Oratory and History, 1903-04.
 Charles Hulin Kimbrough, A.B., Ph.D., English Languages and Literature, 1904-14.
 Joseph Clay Walker, '04 A.B., in Europe (Heidelberg) for study, 1904-06;
 Germanic Languages, 1906-07.
 Kate Adelle Hinds (Mrs. Willard Steele), A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Chemistry and Biology, 1909-12.
 Walter Hugh Drane, A.B., A.M. (Mississippi), Mathematics and Civil Engineering, 1911.
 Velear L. Minehart, A.B. (Washington and Jefferson), Biology and Geology, 1911-12.
 Homer Allin Hill, A.B. (Park), A.M. (Missouri), Biology, 1912-18.
 Winstead Paine Bone, A.B., A.M., D.D., LL.D., Bible and Greek, 1914-17;
 Bible, Philosophy, Sociology, Ethics, Logic, 1917—.
 Oscar Newton Smith, A.B., A.M. (Princeton), Latin Language and Literature, 1914-20.
 Herman F. Schnirel, A.M., Modern Languages, 1914-15.
 Anna Augusta Weigel, A.B. (Tennessee), Domestic Science and Art, 1914-15.
 James Otto Graham, M.S. (Clemson), Chemistry and Physics, 1914-17.
 Peyton Ward Williams, B.S. (Alabama), English and History, 1914-15.
 Sue Anne Chenoweth, Public Speaking, 1914-15.
 W. Patton Graham, A.M., Ph.D. (Virginia), Modern Languages, 1915-17.
 Ernest Looney Stockton, A.B., A.M., English, 1915-26.
 George B. Hussey, Ph.D., Modern Languages, 1917-18.
 Madame F. Eppinger, Modern Languages, 1918-20.
 James Oscar Baird, A.B., A.M., Chemistry, 1918-1925; 1926—.
 H. E. Beierly, A.M., LL.D., Biology and Physics, 1918-19.
 C. C. Lemon, A.M., Biology and Education, 1919-21.
 J. L. Frank, M.S. (Cornell), Biology and Education, 1921-22.
 Oliver G. J. Schadt, Ph.D., Modern Languages, 1921-22.
 George W. Vanzee, M.S. (Illinois), Biology and Education, 1922-27.
 Abram Rudy, Ph.D., Modern Languages, 1922-23.
 Mary Stahlman Douglas, A.B. Journalism, 1922-23.
 Mabel C. Jones, A.B., A.M., English, 1922—.
 William Donnell Young, A.M., History, 1922—.

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- George Frank Burns, A.M., Latin and Greek, 1923-29.
Walter Brownlow Posey, A.M., Ph.D. (Vanderbilt), Economics and Business Administration, 1923-25.
J. Vernol Clarke, B.S. (Vanderbilt), Journalism, 1923-24.
Jacob E. Boethius, A.M., Modern Languages, 1923-30.
Edwin Ray Bentley, A.B. (Texas Christian), Journalism, 1924-25.
Beecher Flannagan, A.B. (Berea), A.M. (Peabody), Mathematics, 1924-25.
Harry L. Armstrong, A. B. (Ohio Wesleyan), A.M., Mathematics, 1924-29.
Charles Lee Kirkpatrick, A.M., Chemistry, 1925-26; Biology, 1926-27.
Mrs. B. E. Alward, M.A. (Washington), Education, 1925-26.
William Earl Michael, A.B., Spanish, 1925-26.
J. Louis Adams, A.B., History, 1925-26.
Floyd L. McCollum, A.B., M.S., Economics, 1926-27.
J. Albert Beam, A.M. (Wooster), M.D. (Illinois), Biology, 1927-30.
Mrs. Y. P. Wooten, A.M., Acting Professor of Education, 1927—.
Joseph Couley Reagan, Ph.D. (Chicago), Economics, 1927-29.
Juanita Helm Floyd, A.M., Ph.D. (Columbia), Romance Languages, 1928-29.
Floyd Revell Williams, A.M. (Princeton), Latin and Greek, 1929-31.
Ralph Tinsley Donnell, A.M. (Tennessee), Mathematics, 1929—.
Robert J. Wherry, A.M., Ph.D. (Ohio State), Psychology and Economics, 1929—.
Eudora B. Orr, A.B. (William and Mary), French and Dean of Women, 1929-31.
L. M. Dickerson, M.S., Ph.D. (Virginia), Biology, 1930-34.
E. George Saverio, A.M. (College of Montana), Ph.D. (Texas), Modern Languages, 1930-34.
Graves H. Thompson, A.M. (Harvard), Ph.D. (Harvard), Latin and Greek, 1930—.
Virginia Adams, A.B., Assistant in French, 1932-34.
Edd Winfield Parks, A.B. (Harvard), A.M. and Ph.D. (Vanderbilt), English, 1933-34.
Luther Appel Pflueger, A.B. (Muhlenberg), A.M. (Indiana), Ph.D. (Wisconsin), 1935—.
James Meadows Sanders, A.B. (William Jewell), A.M., Ph.D. (Illinois), 1935—.
Walter Scott Mason, A.B. (Cumberland), A.M. (Peabody), 1935—.

2. THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

T. N. Jarman, 1842-44; C. L. Price, 1842-44; B. S. Foster, 1844-46; R. P. Decherd, 1846-54; Principal, 1850-54; Wiley M. Reed, 1847-48; Robert Hatton, 1847-48; N. J. Fox, 1847-48; J. L. McDowell, 1848; J. C. Provine, 1850; T. C. Blake, 1850-51; S. T. Anderson, 1851; W. W. Suddarth, 1851; E. B. Crisman, 1851-52; T. H. Hardwick, 1851-52; A. H. Alsup, 1852; A. H. Merrill, 1854-56; E. G. Burney, Principal, 1866-70; Benjamin Decherd, 1869-71; D. S. Bodenhamer, 1871-73; H. T. Norman, 1871-73; W. J. Grannis, 1852-61; Principal, 1873-1902; H. S. Kennedy, Principal, 1866-71; N. J. Finney, 1866-67; T. M. Thurman, 1866-67; Herbert N. Grannis, 1875-1902; Harry N. Grannis, 1894-98; G. Frank Burns, 1910-13; H. L. Anderton, 1910-13; B. B. Lavender, 1910-11; J. W. Holmes, 1910-12; E. T. Bozenhard, 1910-12; T. F. Garner, 1911-12; J. Leon Hooper, 1911-12; Laurel Garner, 1911-12; Lena Uarda Banks, 1911-12; Nelson Bryan, 1912-13; E. L.

Stockton, 1912-16, Principal, 1915-16; Paul Doran, 1912-13; C. R. Endsley, Principal, September to December, 1913; A. L. Petty, Principal, January to June, 1914; J. B. Havron, 1913-14; Mrs. J. B. Havron, 1913-14; T. M. Wilson, Principal, 1914-15; John A. Hyden, 1914-20, Principal, 1916-20; L. A. Honaker, 1914-16; W. T. Hardison, 1914-15; M. S. McGregor, 1914-16; Paul L. Hollister, 1915-17; H. H. Rogers, 1915-16; M. Bliss Rankin, 1915-16; Addie F. Oldham, 1916-17; Annie Evertson, 1916-17; Sara Ransom, 1916-17; Icie Kenton, 1916-17; John C. Murfree, 1916-17; Will White Colvert, 1916-20; Margaret Childs, 1917-20; Mary Bryan, 1917-18; Clara Belle Anderson, 1918-19; Mrs. H. C. Wilkinson, 1918-19; H. G. Rooker, 1919-20; Mrs. Y. P. Wooten, Principal, 1920-27; W. D. Young, 1920-23; J. E. Belcher, 1920-27; Margaret Campbell, 1920-23; Elizabeth Dill, 1920-21; Alice Williamson Bone, 1920-26; Charlene Miller, 1923-27; Bethel Crowe, 1923-24; R. T. Donnell, 1924-27; Buford Harris Kirk, 1924-25.

3. LAW SCHOOL

Abram Caruthers, LL.D., Professor of Law, 1847-63.
 Nathan Green, Sr., LL.D., Professor of Law, 1852-66.
 Bromfield L. Ridley, A.B. (Univ. of N. C.), Professor of Law, 1848-52.
 Nathan Green, Jr., LL.D., Professor of Law, 1856-1919.
 John C. Carter, LL.B., Professor of Law, 1859-60.
 Henry Cooper, A.B., Professor of Law, 1866-68.
 Robert Looney Caruthers, LL.D., Professor of Law, 1868-81.
 Andrew Bennett Martin, LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Law, 1878-1920.
 Edward Ewing Beard, A.B., LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Law, 1912-23.
 William Richard Chambers, A.B., LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Law, 1920-34.
 Albert Williams, LL.B., Professor of Law, 1923-25; 1933-34.
 Julian Kenneth Faxon, A.B., J.D. (Chicago), Professor of Law, 1927-30.
 Albert Bramlett Neil, LL.B., LL.D. Professor of Law, 1930—.
 Sinclair Daniel, A.B. (Southwestern), LL.B. (Louisville), Professor of Law, January-June, 1932.
 Samuel Burnham Gilreath, LL.B., Professor of Law, 1932—.
 Currell Vance, A.B. (Princeton), LL.B. (Vanderbilt), 1935—.

4. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

Richard Beard, D.D., First Professor Systematic Theology, 1854-82.
 Benjamin W. McDonnold, D.D., LL.D., Practical Theology, 1859-61.
 William H. Darnal, A.M., D.D., Church History, 1873-77.
 Stanford Guthrie Burney, D.D., LL.D., Biblical Literature, 1877-82; Systematic Theology, 1882-93.
 John Dillard Kirkpatrick, D.D., Church History, 1880-95.
 Robert Verrell Foster, A.M., D.D., LL.D., Hebrew and New Testament Greek, 1880-94; Systematic Theology, 1894-09.
 Claiborne H. Bell, D.D., Missions and Comparative Religion, 1884-1909.
 James Monroe Hubbert, D.D., Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, 1893-1902.
 Winstead Paine Bone, D.D., LL.D., New Testament Interpretation, 1894-1909.
 John Vant Stephens, D.D., Church History, 1894-1909.
 Finis King Farr, A.M. (Chicago), D.D., Old Testament Interpretation, 1895-1909.

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James Robert Henry, D.D., Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, 1902-06.
Robert Gamaliel Pearson, D.D., English Bible, 1903-09.

5. SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Herr Eugene Feuchtinger, A.M., Piano and Voice, 1903-06.
Carl Showalter Hertzog, B.L., Violin, 1903-04.
Elise Heinrich Tanner, B.M., Voice, 1903-04.
Minnie McClain, A.B., B.M., Piano, 1903-04.
Nellie Hamilton, B.M., Piano, 1903-04.
Annette Haydon, B.M., Piano, 1903-04; 1911-14.
Rosa K. Poindexter, B.M., Voice, 1903-04.
Lucy Shannon, B.M., Voice, 1903-05.
Mary Grissom, A.B., B.M., Piano, 1903-04.
Cordelia Kent, Piano and Harmony, 1904-05.
Sara T. Feuchtinger, Piano, 1904-06.
Leontine E. Pierrie, Violin, 1904-05.
Carrie Peyton, Piano, 1904-05.
Mary Louise Brodeson, Piano, 1904-05.
Robert Paul Gise, Piano, Voice, Theory, History, 1906-17.
Edna Beard, Violin, 1906-08; 1909-11.
Martha Martin Burke, A.B., Violin, 1909-22.
Lucie Van Valkenburg, Violin, 1910-12.
James Isaac Ayers, Piano, Voice, 1917-18.
Lilla Mace, B.M., Piano, 1917-18.
W. H. A. Moore, Piano, Voice, 1918-21; 1922-27.
Ethel Beyer, Piano, 1919-23.
W. J. Keshner, Violin, 1922-23.
C. L. Jaynes, Piano, Voice, 1921-22.
Sarah L. Shepherd, Violin, 1923-25.
Cecil Irene Hodam, B.M., Voice, 1924-25.
Sue Finley, A.B., Piano, 1924-25; 1930—.
Carl G. Theman, Voice, 1925-26.
Sarah Hill Richardson, B.M., Piano, Violin, 1925-26.
Paul E. Christen, Voice, 1926-28.
Lois L. Smith, Violin, 1926-27.
Frederick S. Mendenhall, A.M., Piano, Voice, 1927-30.
Aline Fentress (Ward-Belmont), Violin, 1927-28.
Myrtle Long Mendenhall, Piano, 1928-30.
Mattie Crowe, A.B., A.M. (Peabody), Voice, 1930-31.
Theodora Ferrell, Voice, 1931—.
Eunice Cutler, B.M. (Cornell College), 1933—.

6. DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

Anna Augusta Weigel, A.B. (Tennessee), 1914-15; Mildred Hungerford, 1915-16; Icie Kenton, A.B., 1916-17; Daisy Allen, 1917-20; Mrs. Joseph W. Lovell, A.B., 1920-21; Mary Ward Thompson, 1921-24; Mrs. Robert Edward Eskew, 1924-25; Gladys Old, 1925-26; Mrs. Floyd McCollum, 1926-27; Edna Lyster, A.M. (Peabody), 1927-29.

7. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SPEAKING

Frank J. Stowe, M.O., B.D., 1903-06; Sue Anna Chenoweth, 1915-16; Sara Elizabeth Fakes, B.S., 1916-19, 1920-26; Katherine M. Moore, 1926-27; Mrs. Lovell Rousseau, 1927—.

8. PHYSICAL DIRECTORS

James R. Rash, 1895-96; E. D. Kuykendall, A.B., 1899-1900; W. L. Seaman, B.L., 1900-01; J. S. Kuykendall, 1901-02; A. L. Phillips, A.B. (Washington and Jefferson), 1902-04; John S. Counselman, 1904-05; M. M. Morelock, 1910-11; Byrd Douglas, M.A. (Princeton), LL.B., 1917-18, 1922-23; Frank Wilde, 1924-25; Monte McDaniel, B.S., 1927-30; Buchanan Loser, A.M. (Mercer), 1930-31; John Askew, A.B. (Vanderbilt), 1931-32; Garland Augustus Morrow, A.B. (Vanderbilt), 1932-35; Eugene McIlwain, A. B. (Cumberland), 1935—.

VI. REGISTRARS

P. M. Simms, 1902-04; J. S. Waterhouse, 1904-09; C. H. Kimbrough, 1909-14; O. N. Smith, 1914-16; H. A. Hill, 1916-17; George H. Rossman, 1917-20; W. H. Drane, 1920-24; J. O. Baird, 1924-26; James E. Belcher, 1926-27; Thomas E. Bryant, 1927-34.

VII. DIRECTORS OF THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT

Mrs. H. T. Norman, 1903-04; Mrs. James Robison, 1904-05; Mrs. Minnie Welch, 1905-13; Mrs. George A. McClain, 1913-14, 1916-27; Miss Alice Hanger, 1914-16; Mrs. M. L. Hill, 1927-31; Miss Martha B. Mason, B.S., 1931-33; Mrs. Mary E. Fullilove, 1933-35; Mrs. Mary Owen Holmes, A.B., 1935—.

VIII. LEADERS, EVANGELISTIC AND WEEK OF PRAYER MEETINGS

Fred P. Flaniken, D.D., 1894; J. V. Stephens, D.D., 1895; J. A. McDonald, D.D., 1896; W. B. Holmes, D.D., 1897; S. D. Logan, D.D., 1898; T. A. Wiggington, D.D., 1899; R. G. Pearson, D.D., 1900; E. G. McLean, D.D., 1901; E. E. Hendrick, D.D., 1902; Howard W. Pope, D.D., 1903; J. R. Henry, D.D., 1904; E. E. Morris, D.D., 1905; E. E. Hendrick, D.D., 1906; W. T. Rogers, D.D., 1907; G. W. Shelton, D.D., 1908; S. A. Coile, D.D., 1909; Robert Watson, D.D., 1910; Charles Lee Reynolds, D.D., 1911; S. A. Coile, D.D., 1912; Frank Kean, D.D., 1913; W. M. Crawford, D.D., 1914; E. A. Elmore, D.D., 1915; Hubert Lyle, D.D., 1916; J. W. Caldwell, D.D., 1917; D. A. Dobbs, D.D., 1918; S. D. Logan, D.D., 1919; W. T. Bartlett, D.D., 1920; George M. Oakley, D.D., 1921; John Royal Harris, D.D., 1922; J. M. Broady, D.D., 1923; C. W. Welch, D.D., 1924; W. B. Holmes, D.D., 1925; D. M. Harrison, D.D., 1926; George Edward Hawes, D.D., 1927; H. M. Edmonds, D.D., 1928; C. W. Welch, D.D., 1929; no meeting, 1930; G. E. Hawes, D.D., 1931; Guy Green, 1932; H. L. Turner, D.D., 1933 and 1934; Floyd Poe, D.D., LL.D., 1935.



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